DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 058 377 VT 010 831

TITLE	The Nation's Psychiatrists.
INSTITUTION	National Inst. of Mental Health (DHEW), Bethesda, Md.
REPORT NO	PHS-Pub-1885
PUB DATE	Jul 69
NOTE	100p.
AVAILABLE FROM	National Institute of Mental Health, Publications Management Branch, 5454 Wisconsin Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS	Geographic Distribution; Individual Characteristics; *Manpower Utilization; Professional Training; *Psychiatrists; *Psychiatry; Questionnaires; Records (Forms); Statistical Analysis; *Surveys; Tables (Data)

ABSTRACT

A total of 18,740 psychiatrists and psychiatric residents (trainees) were identified in the U.S. in 1965, and survey data were obtained from 16,449 respondents (88 percent). The data are presented here as: (1) characteristics of the supply: sex, age, citizenship, work status (full time, part time, etc.), and primary and secondary subfields of psychiatric specialization, (2) professional qualifications: number of years of professional training, areas of specialization in which Board certification is held, and membership in the American Psychiatric Association, (3) geographic distribution: national supply per 100,000 population, distribution by state, and distribution among Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and (4) utilization: time spent in different work settings (private practice, mental hospital, etc.), various professional work activities, employer auspices, and number and age distribution of private patients. The report presents frequenc distribution of the characteristics with appropriate interrelationships. It includes a brief description of the survey procedure, some characteristics of nonrespondents based on Association records, and a copy of the questionnaire. (BC)

ED058377

The Nation's Psychiatrists

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH
5454 Wisconsin Avenue
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015

VT 010 831

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

Public Health Service Publication No. 1885

1969

FOREWORD

This report describes the findings of the first full-scale survey of the nation's supply of psychiatrists. Every effort was made to obtain information on the personal characteristics, training, area of specialization, work activity, and location of every known psychiatrist and psychiatric resident in the United States, its territories, and the armed services.

It represents the accomplishment of a major step in our continuing program of research on psychiatric manpower. It provides both a detailed description of the nation's psychiatrists at a given point in time and establishes basic benchmarks which should prove highly valuable in future research.

The purpose of this report is to provide both a description of the major findings of the survey with emphasis on the delivery and utilization of psychiatric manpower and a major source document for persons who desire or need information in greater depth.

The data were collected between March and July of 1965, and thus picture manpower in psychiatry as of that time. A highlights report was published in February 1966, some 6 months after the data were received, entitled "Occupational and Personal Characteristics of Psychiatrists in the United States—1965," *Mental Health Manpower Current Statistical and Activities Report*, No. 9, February 1966, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, D.C.

The survey was carried out by the American Psychiatric Association's Manpower Project under contract with the National Institute of Mental Health. Dr. Robert F. Lockman, Project Director, was primarily responsible for the research from its conceptualization through the initial preparation of the report. Dr. Donald R. Jones and Miss Carolynne Seeman of the Manpower Studies Section, Manpower and Analytic Studies Branch, wrote the final report.

Franklyn N. Arnhoff, Ph.D., *Chief*
Manpower and Analytic Studies Branch
Division of Manpower and Training Programs
National Institute of Mental Health

Table of Contents

Page
FOREWORD iii
INTRODUCTION 1
HIGHLIGHTS 3
CHAPTER I: THE SUPPLY OF PSYCHIATRIC MANPOWER 5
  Personal and Occupational Characteristics of Psychiatrists 5
    Sex 5
    Age 5
    Citizenship 5
    Citizenship and Sex 5
    Sex, Age and Citizenship 5
    Work Status 5
    Hours Worked Per Week 6
      Total hours 6
      Paid hours 6
      Donated or unpaid hours 6
    Subfields of Specialization 6
      Primary subfields 6
      Secondary subfields 6
  Interrelationships Among the Supply Characteristics 6
    Work Status 6
      Work status and sex 6
      Work status and age 7
      Work status and citizenship 7
      Work status and subfield of specialization 7
    Hours Worked Per Week 8
      Hours worked by sex and age 8
    Subfields of Specialization by Sex and Age 8
      Primary subfield and sex 8
      Primary subfield and age 8
CHAPTER II: THE PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF PSYCHIATRISTS 15
  Years of Professional Training 15
    Training Among All Respondents 15
    Years of Training and Sex 15
    Years of Training and Age 15
    Years of Training and Work Setting 15
    Years of Training and Work Activity 16
  Certification 16
    Certification Among All Respondents 16
    Certification and Sex 16
    Certification and Age 16
    Certification and Citizenship 16
    Certification and Work Status 17
    Certification and Work Setting 17
    Certification and Work Activity 17
    Certification and APA Membership 17
  Membership in the American Psychiatric Association 17
    Membership Among All Respondents 17
    APA Membership, Sex, and Age 18
    APA Membership and Citizenship 18

CHAPTER II—Continued

Page
APA Membership and Work Status 18
APA Membership and Work Setting 18
APA Membership and Work Activity 18

CHAPTER III: THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF PSYCHIATRISTS 26
Distribution on the National Basis 26
Distribution of Psychiatrists Among the States 26
Major Characteristics of Respondents by State 29
Sex and Median Age of Respondents by State 29
Distribution by sex 29
Median age 29
Citizenship of Respondents by State 29
U.S. citizens 29
Citizens of foreign countries 29
Years of Training by State 29
Certification by State 30
Membership in the American Psychiatric Association by State 30
Primary Psychiatric Specialization in the States 30
Work Status by State 30
Full-time employment 30
In residency or other training 30
Part-time employment 30
Employment Auspice by State 30
Self-employment 31
State government 31
Federal Government 31
Private organization 31
Local government 31
Employment in 11 Work Settings by State 31
Paid Work Activity by State 31
Direct services to patients 31
In training 32
Administration 32
Respondents Who See Private Patients by State 32
Distribution of Respondents by Age Group of Private Patients 32
The Urban-Rural Location of Respondents by State 32
Distribution of Respondents Among Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas 33
Distribution of Respondents Among the 56 Largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas 33
Major Characteristics of Respondents by SMSA 34
Sex and Median Age of Respondents by SMSA 34
Distribution by sex 34
Median age 34
Citizenship of Respondents by SMSA 34
U.S. citizens 34
Citizens of foreign countries 34
Work Status by SMSA 35
Full-time employment 35
In residency or other training 35
Part-time employment 35
Employment in 11 Work Settings by SMSA 35
Paid Work Activity by SMSA 35

CHAPTER IV: THE UTILIZATION OF PSYCHIATRISTS 63
The Allocation of Time Among 11 Settings 63
Work Setting and Sex 63
Work Setting and Age 64
Work Setting and Citizenship 65
Native-born citizens compared with naturalized 65
U.S. citizens compared with noncitizens 65
Canadians, U.S. applicants and citizens of other foreign countries 65
Work Setting and Primary Subfield Specialization 65
Employment in More Than One Work Setting 66

CHAPTER IV—Continued

Page
The Allocation of Time to Professional Activities 66
  Work Activities of Respondents 66
  Work Activity and Sex 67
  Work Activity and Age 67
    One hour or more per week 67
    Thirty-five hours or more per week 67
  Work Activity and Citizenship 68
    Native citizens compared with naturalized 68
    U.S. citizens compared with noncitizens 68
    Noncitizen groups compared with each other 68
  Work Activity and Subfield Specialization 68
  Employment in More Than One Work Activity 69
  Unremunerated Work Activity 69
Work Activity and Work Setting 69
The Allocation of Time Spent Under Major Employment Auspices 71
  Employment Auspices of Respondents 71
  Employment Auspice and Sex 71
  Employment Auspice and Age 72
  Employment Auspice and Citizenship 72
  Employment Auspice and Subfield Specialization 72
Respondents Who Treat Private Patients 73

APPENDIX A: SURVEY PROCEDURE 89
APPENDIX B: INFORMATION ON NONRESPONDENTS 90
APPENDIX C: SURVEY COVER LETTER AND QUESTIONNAIRE 91

LIST OF TABLES

A. Respondents in Five Selected Subfields 7
B. Citizenship Related to Work Status and Training 7
C. Percentage of Respondents Working 1 Hour or More and 35 Hours or More per Week in Each Work Setting 64
D. Time Spent in Paid Work Activities per Week by All Respondents 67
E. Time Spent in Paid Work Activities by Men and Women Respondents 67
F. Extent of Respondent Participation in Selected Activities and Settings 71
G. Summary of Employment Auspices of All Respondents 71
H. Description of Survey Population 89
I. Characteristics of the "Out-of-Scope" Respondents to the Survey 90
J. Comparison of Respondents and Nonrespondents on Age, Sex, Certification, and APA Membership 90

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Number of Psychiatrists per 100,000 State Population, 1965 27
2. Number of Nontrainee Psychiatrists per 100,000 State Population, 1965 28
3. Percent of Psychiatrists Spending 1 Hour or More and 35 Hours or More in 11 Work Settings, 1965 70
4. Percent of Psychiatrists Spending 1 Hour or More and 35 Hours or More in Paid Work Activities, 1965 70

LIST OF DETAILED TABLES

1.1 Age of Men and Women Respondents, 1965 9
1.2 Citizenship Status of Men and Women Respondents, 1965 9
1.3 Median Age of Men and Women Respondents by Citizenship, 1965 10
1.4 Work Status of Men and Women Respondents, 1965 10
1.5 Total and Paid Hours Worked per Week Among All Respondents, 1965 10
1.6 Unpaid and Donated Hours Worked per Week Among All Respondents, 1965 11
1.7 Primary and Secondary Subfields of Respondents, 1965 11
1.8 Median Age of Men and Women Respondents by Work Status, 1965 12
1.9 Age of Respondents: All Respondents Except Trainees and Trainees Only, 1965 12
1.10 Work Status of Respondents by Citizenship, 1965 12
1.11 Citizenship of Respondents by Work Status, 1965 13
1.12 Primary Subfield of Respondents by Work Status, 1965 13

LIST OF DETAILED TABLES—Continued

Page
1.13 Median Total and Paid Hours Worked per Week by Respondents by Sex and Age, 1965 13
1.14 Primary Subfields of Men and Women Respondents, 1965 14
1.15 Median Age of Men and Women Respondents by Primary Subfield, 1965 14
2.1 Years of Training of Men and Women Respondents, 1965 19
2.2 Median Years of Training of Respondents by Sex and Age, 1965 19
2.3 Years of Training by Work Setting, 1965 19
2.4 Years of Training and Work Activity, 1965 20
2.5 Field of Certification of Men and Women Respondents, 1965 20
2.6 Median Age of Respondents by Field of Certification and Sex, 1965 20
2.7 Field of Certification by Citizenship, 1965 21
2.8 Field of Certification by Work Status, 1965 21
2.9 Certification and Work Setting, 1965 22
2.10 Certification by Work Activity, 1965 22
2.11 Certification and Membership in the American Psychiatric Association, 1965 23
2.12 Membership of Men and Women Respondents in the American Psychiatric Association, 1965 23
2.13 Median Ages of Men and Women Respondents in the American Psychiatric Association, 1965 23
2.14 Membership in the American Psychiatric Association by Citizenship, 1965 24
2.15 Membership in the American Psychiatric Association by Work Status, 1965 24
2.16 Membership in the American Psychiatric Association by Work Setting, 1965 24
2.17 Membership in the American Psychiatric Association by Work Activity, 1965 25
3.1 Distribution of Psychiatrists and Ratios per 100,000 Population by State, 1965 37
3.2 Major Characteristics of Respondents by State, 1965 38
3.3 Distribution of Respondents and Ratios per 100,000 Population in the 56 Largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1965 39
3.4 Major Characteristics of Respondents in the 56 Largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1965 41
3.5 Distribution of Men and Women Respondents and Median Age by State, 1965 42
3.6 Citizenship Status of Respondents by State, 1965 43
3.7 Years of Training of Respondents by State, 1965 44
3.8 Certification of Respondents by State, 1965 45
3.9 Membership in the American Psychiatric Association by State, 1965 46
3.10 Distribution of Respondents Among Primary Psychiatric Subfields by State, 1965 47
3.11 Work Status of Respondents by State, 1965 48
3.12 Distribution of Respondents Who Spend 75–100 Percent of Their Time Under One Employment Auspice by State, 1965 49
3.13 Respondents Working 35 or More Paid Hours per Week in Each Work Setting by State, 1965 50
3.14 Respondents Working 35 or More Paid Hours in Each Work Activity by State, 1965 51
3.15 Distribution of Respondents Who See Private Patients and Median Number Seen per Week by State, 1965 53
3.16 Distribution of Respondents Who See Children, Adolescents, Adults, and the Aged in Their Private Practice by State, 1965 54
3.17 Distribution of Respondents in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Urban Areas Outside SMSAs, and Nonurban Areas, by State, 1965 55
3.18 Distribution of Men and Women Respondents, and Median Ages, in the 56 Largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1965 56
3.19 Citizenship Status of Respondents in the 56 Largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1965 57
3.20 Work Status of Respondents in the 56 Largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1965 58
3.21 Respondents Working 35 or More Paid Hours Per Week in Each Work Setting by Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, 1965 60
3.22 Distribution of Respondents Working 35 or More Paid Hours per Week in Each Work Activity by Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, 1965 61
4.1 Paid Hours Spent per Week in Each Work Setting Among All Respondents, 1965 74
4.2 Paid Hours Spent per Week in Each Work Setting by Men and Women Respondents, 1965 74
4.3 Paid Hours Spent per Week in Each Work Setting Among All Respondents by Age, 1965 76
4.4 Paid Hours Spent per Week in Each Work Setting Among All Respondents by Citizenship, 1965 77
4.5 Paid Hours Spent per Week in Each Work Setting Among All Respondents by Primary Subfield, 1965 78
4.6 Employment in More Than One Setting Among All Respondents and Its Relationship to Sex, Age, and Primary Subfield, 1965 79
4.7 Hours Spent per Week in Paid Professional Work Activities Among All Respondents, 1965 79
4.8 Hours Spent per Week in Paid Professional Work Activities by Men and Women Respondents, 1965 79
4.9 Hours Spent per Week in Paid Professional Work Activities Among All Respondents by Age, 1965 80
4.10 Hours Spent per Week in Paid Professional Work Activities Among All Respondents by Citizenship, 1965 80

LIST OF DETAILED TABLES—Continued

Page

4.11 Hours Spent per Week in Paid Professional Work Activities Among All Respondents by Primary Subfield, 1965 ---- 80
4.12 Participation in More Than One Work Activity Among All Respondents and Its Relationship to Sex, Age, and Primary Subfield, 1965 ---- 82
4.13 Donated or Unpaid Hours Spent in Professional Work Activities by All Respondents, 1965 ---- 82
4.14 Hours Spent per Week in Paid Professional Work Activities Among All Respondents in Each Work Setting, 1965 ---- 83
4.15 Percentage of Total Working Time Spent per Week Under Each Employment Auspice, 1965 ---- 84
4.16 Percentage of Total Working Time Spent per Week Under Each Employment Auspice by Sex, 1965 ---- 84
4.17 Employment Auspice of Respondents by Age, 1965 ---- 84
4.18 Age Distribution of Respondents by Employment Auspice, 1965 ---- 85
4.19 Employment Auspice of Respondents by Citizenship, 1965 ---- 85
4.20 Citizenship of Respondents by Employment Auspice, 1965 ---- 86
4.21 Employment Auspice of Respondents by Primary Subfield, 1965 ---- 86
4.22 Primary Subfield of Respondents by Employment Auspice, 1965 ---- 87
4.23 Individual Patients Seen per Week in Private Practice by Age of Patient, 1965 ---- 87

INTRODUCTION

Accelerating national concern with mental health problems has emphasized the need for enumeration and description of the professional manpower available to meet these problems. In the face of apparently perennial shortages of such manpower, information on its supply, qualifications, distribution, and utilization is essential as a basis for planning programs of mental health training, service, and research.

This report describes the results of a mail survey of psychiatrists in the United States carried out between March and July of 1965. It represents the broadest and most detailed research to date on this major component of the nation's mental health manpower pool. It covers professional and background characteristics of 18,740 physicians who were identified as psychiatrists or as residents in psychiatric training. This total represents about 6.5 percent of all U.S. physicians.

Usable questionnaires were received from 16,449 psychiatrists and psychiatric residents located in the United States and its territories, including a few with Army or fleet post office addresses.[1] Non-respondents who were within the scope of the survey were studied using existing records of age, sex, Board certification, and State of residence.

The survey obtained information on four significant aspects of the nation's manpower pool of psychiatrists: supply, professional qualifications, geographic distribution, and utilization—the delivery of psychiatrists' services to the public. The text and tables of the report describe basic characteristics of psychiatrists and selected interrelationships among these characteristics. Thus, work status is analyzed for all respondents and for men and women separately; Board certification is related to citizenship; work setting is analyzed by sex, and so on.

Chapter I on *supply* describes some of the important dimensions of the psychiatrist manpower pool such as working status—full time, part time, etc.; number of hours worked in a typical week including separate analyses of remunerated and unremunerated time; primary field of specialization such as adult psychiatry, community mental health, mental retardation, etc.

Residents and respondents in fellowship or other post-graduate training were considered as integral elements in the total manpower pool. Thus, the report does not analyze them apart from the other psychiatrists except in the discussions of work status where they are necessarily set off as a separate category.

Chapter II describes the *professional qualifications* of psychiatrists using three major criteria: number of years of psychiatric, neurological, and fellowship training completed; certification by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, Inc.; and membership in the American Psychiatric Association.

Chapter III discusses *geographic distribution* and is analyzed on the basis of State boundaries and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs). The latter are metropolitan areas whose boundaries are defined primarily on the basis of population density and thus provide a population-based unit for study. Ratios of psychiatrists per 100,000 population are presented for States and SMSAs.

Chapter IV describes and analyzes several major aspects of the *utilization* of psychiatry manpower. A detailed analysis of work activity was obtained by asking each psychiatrist to indicate the number of remunerated hours he devoted in a typical work week to each of 66 activity-setting combinations such as direct patient service in an outpatient clinic, research in a medical school, etc. Information on employment auspices is also presented.

It should be pointed out that the survey was purposely limited to the first half of the frequently discussed "supply-demand" concept. It made no attempt to assess either the size or characteristics of the demand or need element. The presentation in the report of ratios of psychiatrists to 100,000 people does not imply that the prevailing ratio for any State, metropolitan area, or for the United States as a whole is the most desirable ratio. Neither does it suggest that this or any other ratio is the most appropriate measure to use in examining the supply-demand problem. It is used here simply as a baseline which provides for comparisons of area concentration, national dispersion, future growth, etc.

---

[1] See Appendix A, Survey Procedure, for more details on the scope of the survey.

The massive amounts of data produced by surveys of this size present equally large problems of organization and presentation. Some solutions, involving a minimum of text and a maximum of tables, while they expedite preparation, transfer an unrealistic burden to most readers whose primary concern should be to evaluate the meaning of the findings rather than to ferret them out.

The organization of this report represents a compromise which provides large amounts of tabular data for the reader who wants it and enough explanatory text for any reader to grasp the essential findings and to use as a guide to the tables should he desire more detailed information. The resulting format tends to give the text a repetitive feeling when read straight through, in spite of efforts made to minimize this. It does, however, enable many of the individual sections to stand alone, as it were, thus enabling the reader who wishes to refer to a specific topic or relationship to do so with a minimum need to refer to other parts of the report.

STATISTICAL NOTES

(*) Indicates a percentage greater than zero but less than 0.05 percent.

— Indicates no repondents in this category.

Percentages may not sum to 100.0 percent, due to rounding.

HIGHLIGHTS

Characteristics of the Supply

In mid-1965, a nation-wide survey carried out by the American Psychiatric Association identified 18,740 psychiatrists. Of this number, 16,449, 88 percent, replied to the survey providing information on their location, training, work status, work activity, area of specialization, and other personal and occupational characteristics.

Seventy-two percent of the respondents consider themselves to be working full time in psychiatry or neurology while 5 percent work part time. Two percent of the respondents are retired and one percent are not working due to family responsibilities, illness, etc. Less than 1 percent are working in fields other than psychiatry. About one-fifth, 19 percent, are in full-time psychiatric residency, fellowship, or other post-graduate training.

Among the 14,368 men respondents, who make up 87 percent of the total respondent group, 75 percent indicated that they work full time and 3 percent work part time. There are 1,902 women respondents, 12 percent of the total, among whom 54 percent work full time and 17 percent work part time. (Sex was not reported by 1 percent of the respondents.)

General psychiatry is the predominant subfield of specialization, with 38 percent of all respondents working all or most of their time in it. Adult psychiatry is the second largest subfield, with 24 percent. Psychoanalysts and child psychiatrists each comprise 8 percent of the respondents followed by those in administrative psychiatry who make up 6 percent. Less than 3 percent of all respondents selected any of the following subfields as their primary area of specialization: community or social psychiatry, adolescent psychiatry or student mental health, mental retardation, neurology and neurological science, and forensic and correctional psychiatry. Geriatric psychiatry was not selected by any respondent as a primary subfield but 2 percent indicated it as a secondary field of specialization.

Professional Qualifications

Eighty-six percent of the survey respondents have had some psychiatric training, 68 percent have had 3 years or more, and 9 percent have had none. (Five percent did not reply to the question.) Men and women respondents have a median of 3.5 years of training. However, 87 percent of the men respondents have had some amount of psychiatric training compared with 83 percent of the women.

Thirty-seven percent of all respondents are certified in one or more fields of specialization, primarily, of course, in psychiatry (as a single speciality) in which 31 percent are certified. The rate of certification among men is almost twice that for women, 39 percent versus 22 percent, and the higher rate of certification among men respondents exists in all fields except child psychiatry in which 3 percent of the women respondents hold certification compared with 2 percent of the men.

Respondents working in government administrative agencies at least 1 hour or more per week have the highest rate of certification among the 11 settings studied. Among these respondents, 54 percent are certified in one or more fields. Respondents working in mental hospitals 1 hour or more per week have the lowest rate of certification, 26 percent.

Among all respondents, 69 percent are members of the American Psychiatric Association.

Geographic Distribution

At the time of the survey, 18,551 psychiatrists among the total identified were located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, a national ratio of 9.6 per 100,000 population or about one psychiatrist for every 10,000 persons. This ratio includes the respondents in residency or other training at the time of the survey since they were considered to be part of the total manpower pool. If these resident psychiatrists are not included, the ratio drops to 7.8 non-trainee psychiatrists per 100,000 population.

There is wide variation in the availability of psychiatrists among the States and the major metropolitan centers of the country. Among the States, the ratios of psychiatrists per 100,000 persons ranges from a low of 1.7 in Idaho to a high of 22.2 in New York State. The median ratio among the States is 6.1 indicating that in one-half of the States, there are 6.1 psychiatrists *or less* per 100,000 people.

The distribution of psychiatrists in the major metropolitan centers of the country is presented for actual respondents only, and is based on their location in the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) defined by the Bureau of the Census. Among the 56 largest SMSAs, those with 500,000 population or more, the median ratio of respondents to population is 7.7 per 100,000. Thus, in one-half of the nation's largest metropolitan areas, there are 7.7 respondent psychiatrists *or less* per 100,000 people. (This ratio, and those in the individual SMSAs, would be slightly higher if they were based on the total number of psychiatrists rather than respondents only.)

The New York City and Washington, D.C.—Maryland—Virginia SMSAs have the highest ratios, both with 24.8 respondents per 100,000 people. The disproportionately high share of respondents in these two areas can be shown another way. The New York City SMSA has 5.9 percent of the nation's population and 17.2 percent of the respondents; the Washington SMSA has 1.2 percent of the population and 3.6 percent of the respondents. At the low end of the distribution, the Gary-Hammond-East Chicago (Indiana) SMSA has a ratio of 1.2 respondent psychiatrists per 100,000 population.

Psychiatry is, to a great extent, an urban-based profession although wide variations in the rural-urban distribution exist in the individual States. In the 50 States combined, 86 percent of all respondents are located within SMSAs, and another 10 percent are in areas defined as urban although they are not part of a defined SMSA. Thus, 96 percent of the 16,449 respondents are located in urban areas.

Utilization

Private practice is the predominate work setting among the 11 settings studied, with 47 percent of all respondents working in it some portion of their average week. Nineteen percent are in private practice full time, 35 hours a week or more.

About one-third of all respondents work during some part of their week in outpatient clinics (33 percent) and in inpatient departments of mental hospitals (31 percent). However, the percentage working 35 hours or more per week in mental hospitals, 18 percent, is over twice that for outpatient clinics, 8 percent.

Respondents whose primary specialty is psychoanalysis are, of course, primarily engaged in private practice: 87 percent work during some part of their week in this setting; 60 percent work 35 hours per week or more.

In general, the tendency is for psychiatrists to work in more than one setting. This multiple-setting experience is more characteristic of men respondents than women, of respondents in the middle age range, and of those whose primary specialty is child psychiatry and community or social psychiatry.

Direct service to patients is the predominant remunerated work activity among the six activities studied in the survey.

Seventy-four percent provide direct patient services during some portion of their week; 40 percent do so 35 hours or more per week. On the basis of 1 hour or more per week in the activity, direct services is followed by consultation, 39 percent; teaching, 32 percent; administration, 27 percent; research, 13 percent; and by remunerated training activity, 11 percent.

State governments are the major employers of the survey respondents; 33 percent work for them some time during their average week, while 21 percent spend 75 to 100 percent of their time under their auspices. Private or non-governmental auspices employ 28 percent of all respondents some part of their time but only 9 percent work under these auspices 75 percent or more of their time. Sixteen percent work some time for the Federal Government, and 13 percent for local government. However, the percentage working 75 to 100 percent of their time for the Federal Government is three times that for local governments, 9 percent versus 3 percent.

Chapter 1

THE SUPPLY OF PSYCHIATRIC MANPOWER

Although the term "supply" in reference to manpower is broad enough to include all of the topics discussed in this report, the scope of this chapter has been purposely limited to basic personal and occupational characteristics. Professional qualifications, geographic distribution, and utilization are discussed in separate chapters.

It should be remembered in reading the report that a total of 18,740 psychiatrists were identified through the survey procedure and that the 16,449 respondents to the survey are used to represent the total. The reader is referred to Appendix B, "Information on Non-respondents" for a discussion of the similarity between respondents and non-respondents.

Personal and Occupational Characteristics of Psychiatrists

Sex

About nine out of 10 psychiatrists are men. Among the survey respondents, 87.3 percent are men, 11.6 percent are women, and 1.1 percent did not report. (Data obtained from APA and AMA records on psychiatrists who did not respond to the survey showed 87 percent men, 13 percent women.)

Age

The median age of respondents is 43.0 years. The age distribution shows substantial numbers in the younger age groups reflecting the steady input of younger physicians into psychiatry in recent years. The continuation of this trend will tend to lessen the possibility of an inordinate drop in the manpower pool at some future time due to a sharp increase in the number of deaths, retirements, etc.

The men are younger than the women by some three years. Their median age is 42.7 years compared with 46.0 for the women (table 1.1).

Citizenship

Nine out of 10 respondents, 91.7 percent, are United States citizens: 75.2 percent are native born and 16.5 percent are naturalized. About 3 percent of the respondents have applied for citizenship. Canadians make up 1 percent of the total and citizens of other foreign countries account for 3 percent. (Between 1 and 2 percent did not report their citizenship status.) (table 1.2)

Citizenship and Sex

The citizenship status of men and women respondents is very similar: 92.7 percent of the men respondents are United States citizens compared with 91.0 percent of the women. Among the men, 6.6 percent are noncitizens versus 7.8 percent of the women. (Citizenship status was not reported by 0.7 percent of the men and 1.3 percent of the women.) The only major difference between the sexes concerns native versus naturalized status: 77.2 percent of the men respondents are native United States citizens compared with 65.3 percent of the women (table 1.2).

Sex, Age and Citizenship

Naturalized U.S. citizens are the oldest group among respondents, with a median age of 51.4 years. They are followed by native citizens, applicants for citizenship, Canadians, and citizens of other foreign countries, the last with a median of 34.0 years. This descending order of median ages for citizenship groups is the same for both men and women separately (table 1.3).

Work Status

Among all respondents, 72.1 percent report working "full time" in psychiatry; 19.3 percent are in residency, fellowship, or other post-graduate training; 4.6 percent work part time; 2.1 percent are retired; and less than 1 percent are either not working in the field of psychiatry or are not working at all (table 1.4).

It should be noted that the question on which these data are based provided response choices that did not specify the number of hours in a "full-time" work week. Thus, "full time," as used here, is based on the respondent's own criterion of full and part time. However, a different question did request actual hours worked thus permitting reference to the commonly used Department of Labor standard of 35 hours or more as "full-time" employment. (See the following section on hours worked in an average week.)

Hours Worked Per Week

Total hours. The median number of hours in the respondents' "average work week" is 49.2. This result is based on the sum of the respondent's paid plus unpaid or donated hours. It thus represents a more inclusive measure of the time element in the delivery of psychiatric services than paid hours alone. Among all respondents, 1.9 percent work between 1 and 14 hours per week, while 17.2 percent, almost one out of five, work 60 hours or more (table 1.5).

Paid hours. The median number of paid hours in the respondents' "average" work week is 44.1. The distribution of paid hours worked per week, as shown in table 1.5, indicates that 76 percent of the respondents work 40 hours a week or more and 81 percent equal or exceed the Department of Labor's criterion of 35 hours or more as "full time."

Donated or unpaid hours. Respondents donate, or work without pay, a median of 4.3 hours in an average week. Over 56 percent of all respondents report working one or more unremunerated hours while 14 percent report working none (table 1.6).

Subfields of Specialization

Fourteen psychiatric subfields were presented in the questionnaire and the respondent was also given the opportunity to write in others. Respondents selected from the list the subfield to which they devoted "most or full working time" and another in which they spent the second most amount of time. Thus, the identification of psychiatrists with their "primary" and "secondary" specialties is based on a time criterion. It is assumed that for most of them there will be a high relationship between this identification and their training, experience, and professional competence. Ninety-five percent of the respondents indicated their primary subfield and 79 percent a secondary one.

In evaluating the results, it should be appreciated that psychiatric subfields cannot be precisely defined or delimited and that most psychiatrists would have a slightly different conception of each subfield. Thus, data based on the respondent's self assignment to undefined subfields should be considered as providing close approximations rather than exact measures.

Primary subfields. General psychiatry is the largest primary subfield with 38.5 percent of the respondents spending all or most of their time in it. Adult psychiatry follows with 24.1 percent. Thus, these two subfields combined account for over 60 percent of respondents in terms of their primary field of specialization.

Psychoanalysis and child psychiatry are each primary subfields for 8.2 percent, followed by administrative psychiatry which was selected by 6.1 percent. Each of the six remaining subfields (or combinations of similar specialties) was selected by less than 3 percent of the respondents. These are community or social psychiatry, adolescent psychiatry or student mental health, neurology and neuropsychiatric science, forensic and correctional psychiatry, and mental retardation. None of the respondents selected geriatric psychiatry as a primary specialty (table 1.7).

Secondary subfields. The two major primary subfields, general and adult psychiatry, are also the major secondary subfields. Adult psychiatry is a secondary specialty for 20.2 percent of the respondents, general psychiatry for 10.0 percent. None of the remaining specialties was selected by as many as 10 percent of the respondents.

Seven of the subfields were more often selected as secondary than as primary subfields. These are adolescent psychiatry or student mental health, administrative psychiatry, community or social psychiatry, neurology and neuropsychiatric science, forensic and correctional psychiatry, geriatric psychiatry, and mental retardation.

Five subfields are of particular interest at this time because of demands generated by community mental health and Medicare legislation. These are child psychiatry, adolescent psychiatry or student mental health, community and social psychiatry, geriatric psychiatry, and mental retardation. Supply data on them are summarized in table A.

Interrelationships Among the Supply Characteristics

Work Status

The self-defined work status of respondents, as previously noted, shows 72 percent working full time, 19 percent in training, 5 percent working part time, 2 percent retired, and less than 1 percent either not working at all or working but not in psychiatry.

Work status and sex. The major differences between the work status of men and women re-

Table A. Respondents in Five Selected Subfields

Subfield	Primary		Secondary		Total	
	Number	Percent of respondents	Number	Percent of respondents	Number	Percent of respondents
Child psychiatry	1, 346	8	1, 196	7	2, 542	15
Adolescent psychiatry or student mental health	309	2	1, 542	9	1, 851	11
Community or social psychiatry	407	2	936	6	1, 343	8
Geriatric psychiatry	—	—	386	2	386	2
Mental retardation	144	1	156	1	300	2

spondents are their rates of full- and part-time employment. Among all men respondents, 74.8 percent work full time compared with 54.2 percent of the women. Conversely, only 2.9 percent of the men work part time compared with 17.2 percent of the women. Somewhat greater percentages of the women also report being retired (3.5 percent versus 1.6 percent) and not working at all (3.7 percent versus 0.5 percent).

Similar percentages of men and women are in training, 19.2 percent of the men compared with 20.2 percent of the women. The percentage of men and women respondents who are working but not in the field of psychiatry is the same, 0.7 percent (table 1.4).

Work status and age. It has been noted that men respondents as a group are younger than their women counterparts. However, this relationship holds true in only three of the six work status categories: working full time, in training, and working but not in psychiatry.

Women respondents working part time and those not working at all are several years younger than those working full time, probably reflecting the child rearing activities of the younger women (table 1.8).

As would be expected, the trainees are the youngest among the several work status categories, with most of them between 30 and 40 years of age. However, the age range of the trainees extends well into the higher level with 5 percent who are 50 years of age or older. Most of these older "trainees" are very likely psychiatrists who were in fellowship training or had undertaken other postgraduate work and thus were counted as trainees at the time of the survey (table 1.9).

Work status and citizenship. The greatest differences in work status, as related to citizenship, are those between the two major groups—respondents who are U.S. citizens and those who are not. As would be expected, the differences are primarily in the percentages working full time and in training. Among the U.S. citizens (native plus naturalized), 74.6 percent work full time and 16.9 percent are in training. Among the non-U.S. citizens, 44.0 percent work full time and 52.2 percent are in training. For Canadians and applicants for U.S. citizenship, the corresponding percentages are on the order of 50 percent working full time and 40 percent in training. The relationship is reversed for citizens of other foreign countries among whom only 33.6 percent work full time while 63.1 percent are in training (table 1.10).

In general, the larger the percentage of a citizenship group who are employed full time, the smaller is the percentage in training. The percentages illustrating this relationship are shown in table B.

Table B. Citizenship Related to Work Status and Training

Citizenship	Percent employed full time	Percent in training
United States—Naturalized	82	8
United States—Native	73	19
Applicant—United States	54	42
Canadian	51	44
Other foreign	34	63

Readers who are interested in the distribution of citizenship within the several work-status categories are referred to table 1.11.

Work status and subfield of specialization. This section discusses only the primary subfields of respondents who reported being employed full or part time and those in training. These three groups make up over 95 percent of all respondents.

The subfield specialties of all respondents have been described previously. Respondents who are employed full time, since they comprise over 70 percent of all respondents, are distributed among the subfields in much the same way as all respondents. Specialization among the part-time psychiatrists is generally similar to the full-time group except that smaller percentages of part timers are in general psychiatry (26.2 percent versus 39.2 percent) and administrative psychiatry (2.7 percent versus 7.9 percent) and a greater percentage of the part-time employed respondents are in "other" specialties which were not listed in the questionnaire. As would be expected, practically all of the trainees are in either general (45.6 percent), adult (32.3 percent), or child psychiatry (12.4 percent) with the rest distributed among the remaining categories (table 1.12).

Hours Worked Per Week

The following discussion concerns the number of paid hours and total hours (paid plus unpaid) worked per week and their relationship with the major variables of sex and age. As was pointed out in a previous section, the median number of paid hours in an average week for respondents who answered the question is 44.1; the median number of total hours is 49.2.

Hours worked by sex and age. Men respondents work a median of 44.7 remunerated hours a week and a median of 50.0 total hours. The median work week for both paid and total hours holds close to these levels up through the 45 to 54 year age range. Beyond this period, both measures begin to decline, especially the number of donated or unpaid hours. Thus, for men in the older age groups, paid hours worked approaches total hours and the medians among men 65 and older are 41.8 for paid hours and 42.7 for total hours. It would appear that men psychiatrists do most of their unremunerated work during the earlier part of their careers.

Women respondents work a median of 41.0 paid hours in an average week and 42.4 total hours. The median work week in terms of both paid and total hours remains close to these levels up through the 55 to 64 year age range after which a slight decline is apparent, particularly in total hours.

In summary, the data indicate that men psychiatrists work longer hours than women in all age levels but that they experience a greater relative decline with increasing age (table 1.13).

Subfields of Specialization by Sex and Age

The primary and secondary subfields of specialization of the respondents have been described in a previous section. The following discussions relate area of specialization to the major variables of sex and age.

Primary subfield and sex. Similar percentages of men and women respondents are found in adult psychiatry, psychoanalysis, and community or social psychiatry. Larger percentages of the men respondents are found in general, administrative, forensic or correctional psychiatry, and neurology. General psychiatry, the largest of the subfields, accounts for 40.2 percent of the men compared with 26.2 percent of the women. Larger percentages of the women respondents have primary specialization in child psychiatry, adolescent psychiatry or student mental health, and mental retardation. Among women respondents, 16.8 percent have their primary specialization in child psychiatry compared with 7.1 percent of the men (table 1.14).

Primary subfield and age. As noted previously, the median age of respondents is 43.0 years, 42.7 years for the men and 46.0 years for the women. The median ages of respondents in the ten specific subfields (excluding "other") range from lows of 39.6 years for those in adolescent psychiatry and student mental health and 39.7 years for child psychiatrists to a high of 56.5 years of age for respondents in mental retardation.

The subfield age medians tend to cluster into three groups. The "younger" subfields range between 39.6 and 43.3 median years and include respondents in adolescent, child, adult, community, general psychiatry and neurology. An older group ranges between 48.0 and 48.9 median years and includes forensic and administrative psychiatrists and psychoanalysts. The psychiatrists in mental retardation are the "senior citizens" with a median age of 56.5 years.

Since men make up a very large percentage of each subfield, the median age for men in each subfield is very similar to that for all respondents and the findings noted above hold true for men separately.

The median age of women respondents is 46 years. The most youthful are the adult psychiatrists whose median age is 42.3 years followed closely by those in child psychiatry whose median age is 42.5 years. The eldest group among the women are those in mental retardation with a median age of 55.7 years. The age seniority of the women respondents prevails among all the subfields except in mental retardation where the men are a year older than the women. In forensic and administrative psychiatry there is virtually no difference. On the other hand, women psychoanalysts have a median age almost 7 years older than their men colleagues (table 1.15).

Table 1.1 Age of Men and Women Respondents, 1965

Age	Total respondents[1]		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total respondents	16, 449	100. 0	14, 368	100. 0	1, 902	100. 0
25–29	864	5. 3	781	5. 4	83	4. 4
30–34	2, 576	15. 7	2, 361	16. 4	215	11. 3
35–39	2, 705	16. 4	2, 428	16. 9	277	14. 6
40–44	2, 833	17. 2	2, 530	17. 6	303	15. 9
45–49	1, 952	11. 9	1, 701	11. 8	251	13. 2
50–54	1, 689	10. 3	1, 479	10. 3	210	11. 0
55–59	1, 462	8. 9	1, 287	9. 0	175	9. 2
60–64	980	6. 0	827	5. 8	153	8. 0
65 and over	1, 209	7. 3	974	6. 8	235	12. 4
Age percentiles (years):						
25th	35. 7		35. 4		37. 7	
Median (50th)	43. 0		42. 7		46. 0	
75th	53. 3		52. 8		57. 0	

[1] Excludes 179 respondents (1.1 percent) who did not report age or sex.

Table 1.2 Citizenship Status of Men and Women Respondents, 1965

Citizenship	Total respondents		Men		Women		No report	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total respondents	16, 449	100. 0	14, 368	100. 0	1, 902	100. 0	179	100. 0
United States	15, 087	91. 7	13, 316	92. 7	1, 730	91. 0	41	22. 9
Native	12, 365	75. 2	11, 096	77. 2	1, 242	65. 3	27	15. 1
Naturalized	2, 722	16. 5	2, 220	15. 5	488	25. 7	14	7. 8
Foreign	1, 101	6. 7	948	6. 6	148	7. 8	5	2. 8
Applicant for United States	421	2. 6	363	2. 5	56	2. 9	2	1. 1
Canadian	157	1. 0	147	1. 0	10	. 5	—	—
Other foreign	523	3. 2	438	3. 0	82	4. 3	3	1. 7
No report	261	1. 6	104	. 7	24	1. 3	133	74. 3

Table 1.3 Median Age of Men and Women Respondents by Citizenship, 1965

Citizenship	Median age		
	Total	Men	Women
Total respondents	43. 0	42. 7	46. 0
United States	43. 6	43. 2	47. 0
Native	42. 4	42. 1	45. 2
Naturalized	51. 4	51. 3	51. 4
Foreign	35. 5	35. 5	35. 7
Applicant for United States	37. 8	37. 6	39. 2
Canadian	34. 3	34. 1	36. 5
Other foreign	34. 0	34. 0	33. 6

Table 1.4 Work Status of Men and Women Respondents, 1965

Work status	Total respondents		Men		Women		No report	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total respondents	16, 449	100. 0	14, 368	100. 0	1, 902	100. 0	179	100. 0
Full time	11, 864	72. 1	10, 742	74. 8	1, 031	54. 2	91	50. 8
In training	3, 172	19. 3	2, 765	19. 2	385	20. 2	22	12. 3
Part time	751	4. 6	410	2. 9	328	17. 2	13	7. 3
Retired	339	2. 1	227	1. 6	66	3. 5	46	25. 7
Not working	146	. 9	74	. 5	70	3. 7	2	1. 1
Working, not in psychiatry	114	. 7	98	. 7	13	. 7	3	1. 7
No report	63	. 4	52	. 4	9	. 5	2	1. 1

Table 1.5 Total and Paid Hours Worked Per Week Among All Respondents, 1965

Hours	Total hours (paid and donated)		Paid hours	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total respondents	16, 449	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0
1–14	315	1. 9	194	1. 2
15–19	119	. 7	112	. 7
20–24	194	1. 2	242	1. 5
25–29	149	. 9	206	1. 3
30–34	292	1. 8	533	3. 2
35–39	592	3. 6	930	5. 7
40–44	3, 593	21. 8	5, 405	32. 9
45–49	2, 317	14. 1	2, 198	13. 4
50–54	2, 688	16. 3	2, 334	14. 2
55–59	1, 742	10. 6	1, 003	6. 1
60 or more	2, 839	17. 2	1, 495	9. 1
Not working	599	3. 6	599	3. 6
No report	1, 010	6. 1	1, 198	7. 3
Hour percentiles:				
25th	42. 3		40. 8	
Median (50th)	49. 2		44. 1	
75th	57. 0		52. 0	

Table 1.6 Unpaid and Donated Hours Worked Per Week Among All Respondents, 1965

Hours	Number	Percent
Total respondents	16, 449	100. 0
None	2, 372	14. 4
1	400	2. 4
2	1, 146	7. 0
3	946	5. 8
4	1, 237	7. 5
5	1, 022	6. 2
6–8	1, 776	10. 8
9–11	1, 151	7. 0
12–14	514	3. 1
15–17	421	2. 6
18–20	338	2. 1
21 or more	326	2. 0
Total, 1 or more	9, 277	56. 4
Not working	599	3. 6
No report	4, 201	25. 5
Hour percentiles:		
25th	1. 6	
Median	4. 3	
75th	8. 2	

Table 1.7 Primary and Secondary Subfields of Respondents, 1965

Subfield[1]	Primary subfield		Secondary subfield	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total respondents	16, 449	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0
General psychiatry	6, 326	38. 5	1, 637	10. 0
Adult psychiatry	3, 960	24. 1	3, 329	20. 2
Psychoanalysis	1, 351	8. 2	1, 014	6. 2
Child psychiatry	1, 346	8. 2	1, 196	7. 3
Administrative psychiatry	997	6. 1	1, 211	7. 4
Community or social psychiatry	407	2. 5	936	5. 7
Adolescent psychiatry or student mental health	309	1. 9	1, 542	9. 4
Neurology and neuropsychiatric science	285	1. 7	878	5. 3
Forensic and correctional psychiatry	211	1. 3	407	2. 5
Mental retardation	144	. 9	156	. 9
Geriatric psychiatry	—	—	386	2. 3
Other (includes industrial psychiatry)	271	1. 6	318	1. 9
No report	842	5. 1	3, 439	20. 9

[1] Some infrequently selected subfields were combined: Neuropsychiatric science with neurology; correctional psychiatry with forensic psychiatry; and industrial psychiatry with the "other" category.

Table 1.8 Median Age of Men and Women Respondents by Work Status, 1965

Work status	Median age		
	Total	Men	Women
Total respondents	43. 0	42. 7	46. 0
Full time	44. 9	44. 4	50. 3
In training	32. 8	32. 6	34. 9
Part time	48. 4	54. 8	42. 9
Retired	74. 1	74. 4	73. 0
Not working	51. 4	59. 0	41. 2
Working, not in psychiatry	49. 4	48. 7	55. 7

Table 1.9 Age of Respondents: All Respondents Except Trainees and Trainees Only, 1965

Age	All respondents except trainees		Trainees only	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13, 277	100. 0	3, 172	100. 0
25–29	104	. 8	760	24. 0
30–34	1, 335	10. 1	1, 241	39. 1
35–39	2, 223	16. 7	482	15. 2
40–44	2, 513	18. 9	320	10. 1
45–49	1, 772	13. 3	180	5. 7
50–54	1, 591	12. 0	98	3. 1
55–59	1, 412	10. 6	50	1. 6
60–64	969	7. 3	11	. 3
65 and over	1, 201	9. 0	8	. 3
No report on age and sex	157	1. 2	22	. 7
Age percentiles (years):				
25th	38. 6		29. 6	
Median (50th)	45. 6		32. 8	
75th	55. 6		38. 2	

Table 1.10 Work Status of Respondents by Citizenship, 1965

Work status	Total respondents		Citizenship (percents)							
			United States			Foreign				No report
	Number	Percent	Total	Native	Naturalized	Total	Applicant for United States	Canadian	Other foreign	
Total respondents:										
Number	16, 449	—	15, 087	12, 365	2, 722	1, 101	421	157	523	261
Percent	—	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Full time	11, 864	72. 1	74. 6	73. 0	81. 8	44. 0	54. 2	51. 0	33. 6	47. 9
In training	3, 172	19. 3	16. 9	18. 9	8. 1	52. 2	41. 8	43. 9	63. 1	16. 5
Part time	751	4. 6	4. 7	4. 5	5. 9	1. 8	1. 9	4. 4	1. 0	6. 9
Retired	339	2. 1	1. 9	1. 8	2. 1	—	—	—	—	22. 6
Not working	146	. 9	. 8	. 8	1. 0	1. 1	1. 1	—	1. 3	2. 3
Working, not in psychiatry	114	. 7	. 7	. 7	. 4	. 8	. 7	. 6	1. 0	1. 9
No report	63	. 4	. 4	. 3	. 7	. 1	. 2	—	—	1. 9

Table 1.11 Citizenship of Respondents by Work Status, 1965

Work status	Total respondents		Citizenship (percents)							
			United States			Foreign				No report
	Number	Percent	Total	Native	Naturalized	Total	Applicant for United States	Canadian	Other foreign	
Total respondents:										
Number	16, 449	—	15, 087	12, 365	2, 722	1, 101	421	157	523	261
Percent	—	100. 0	91. 7	75. 2	16. 5	6. 7	2. 6	1. 0	3. 2	1. 6
Full time	11, 864	100. 0	94. 9	76. 1	18. 8	4. 1	1. 9	. 7	1. 5	1. 1
In training	3, 172	100. 0	80. 5	73. 6	6. 9	18. 1	5. 5	2. 2	10. 4	1. 4
Part time	751	100. 0	94. 9	73. 5	21. 4	2. 7	1. 1	. 9	. 7	2. 4
Retired	339	100. 0	82. 6	65. 8	16. 8	—	—	—	—	17. 4
Not working	146	100. 0	87. 7	69. 9	17. 8	8. 2	3. 4	—	4. 8	4. 1
Working, not in psychiatry	114	100. 0	87. 7	78. 1	9. 6	7. 9	2. 6	. 9	4. 4	4. 4
No report	63	100. 0	90. 5	58. 7	31. 7	1. 6	1. 6	—	—	7. 9

Table 1.12 Primary Subfield of Respondents by Work Status, 1965

[Percents]

Primary subfield	Total	Work status		
		Full time	Part time	In training
Total respondents:[1]				
Number	16, 449	11, 864	751	3, 172
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
General psychiatry	38. 5	39. 2	26. 2	45. 6
Adult psychiatry	24. 1	23. 1	24. 6	32. 3
Psychoanalysis	8. 2	10. 7	8. 7	. 2
Child psychiatry	8. 2	7. 3	10. 7	12. 4
Administrative psychiatry	6. 1	7. 9	2. 7	. 7
Community or social psychiatry	2. 5	2. 8	3. 3	1. 4
Adolescent psychiatry or student mental health	1. 9	2. 0	4. 8	1. 3
Neurology and neuropsychiatric science	1. 7	1. 8	2. 5	1. 3
Forensic and correctional psychiatry	1. 3	1. 5	2. 3	. 4
Mental retardation	. 9	1. 0	1. 6	. 2
Other (includes industrial psychiatry)	1. 6	1. 5	6. 0	. 7
No report	5. 1	1. 2	6. 7	3. 7

---

[1] 51 percent of the 114 not in psychiatry or neurology, 88 percent of the 146 not working, and 98 percent of the 339 retired did not select primary subfields and were not included in this table.

Table 1.13 Median Total and Paid Hours Worked Per Week by Respondents by Sex and Age, 1965

Age	Total hours (paid and donated)		Paid hours	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total reporting	50. 0	42. 4	44. 7	41. 0
34 and below	50. 6	43. 7	45. 8	42. 1
35–44	51. 0	41. 4	45. 9	40. 3
45–54	50. 5	42. 8	45. 4	41. 1
55–64	46. 9	43. 2	43. 6	41. 3
65 and over	42. 7	40. 0	41. 8	39. 8

Table 1.14 Primary Subfields of Men and Women Respondents, 1965

Primary subfield [1]	Total respondents		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total respondents	16, 449	100. 0	14, 368	100. 0	1, 902	100. 0
General psychiatry	6, 326	38. 5	5, 774	40. 2	498	26. 2
Adult psychiatry	3, 960	24. 1	3, 449	24. 0	482	25. 3
Psychoanalysis	1, 351	8. 2	1, 152	8. 0	188	9. 9
Child psychiatry	1, 346	8. 2	1, 018	7. 1	319	16. 8
Administrative psychiatry	997	6. 1	929	6. 5	57	3. 0
Community or social psychiatry	407	2. 5	354	2. 5	51	2. 7
Adolescent psychiatry or student mental health	309	1. 9	249	1. 7	60	3. 2
Neurology and neuropsychiatric science	285	1. 7	272	1. 9	12	. 6
Forensic and correctional psychiatry	211	1. 3	192	1. 3	17	. 9
Mental retardation	144	. 9	118	. 8	25	1. 3
Other (includes industrial psychiatry)	271	1. 6	243	1. 7	26	1. 4
No report	842	5. 1	618	4. 3	167	8. 8

[1] Geriatric psychiatry was not selected as a primary subfield by any respondent.
Table does not include 179 who did not report sex.

Table 1.15 Median Age of Men and Women Respondents by Primary Subfield, 1965

Primary subfield [1]	Median age		
	Total	Men	Women
Total respondents	43. 0	42. 7	46. 0
Adolescent psychiatry or student mental health	39. 6	38. 9	43. 7
Child psychiatry	39. 7	39. 0	42. 5
Adult psychiatry	40. 0	39. 7	42. 3
Community or social psychiatry	41. 0	40. 2	45. 7
General psychiatry	42. 6	42. 3	45. 9
Neurology and neuropsychiatric science	43. 3	43. 2	44. 5
Forensic and correctional psychiatry	48. 0	48. 0	48. 2
Administrative psychiatry	48. 8	48. 8	49. 1
Psychoanalysis	48. 9	48. 1	55. 0
Mental retardation	56. 5	56. 8	55. 7
Other (includes industrial psychiatry)	41. 9	41. 5	46. 2

[1] Geriatric psychiatry was not selected as a primary subfield by any repondent.

NOTE.—Subfields are listed from low to high median age on total.

Chapter 2

THE PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF PSYCHIATRISTS

The professional competence of psychiatrists is as important to the delivery of services to the mentally ill as are numbers alone. The survey produced information on three major indices of professional qualifications: Number of full years of psychiatric or neurological residency and fellowship training completed; certification by examining boards; and membership in the American Psychiatric Association. This chapter describes the distribution of each of these criteria among the respondents and the relationship of this distribution to other information such as work status, work activities, and place of employment, all of which concern the delivery of services.

Years of Professional Training

Formal residency programs to train physicians in the specialty of psychiatry were established in 1933 under the aegis of the American Medical Association. Today, the residency program in basic psychiatry typically requires 3 years of full-time training. In the subspecialty of child psychiatry, 2 more years beyond the basic program are usually required.

Training Among All Respondents

Among all respondents, 85.7 percent have had some residency or fellowship training, 8.9 percent have had none and 5.3 percent did not report on their training. Two-thirds (67.5 percent) of all respondents have had 3 or more years of training. Among those who provided information on their training, the median number of years is 3.5.

Years of Training and Sex

Men and women respondents have about the same amounts of training. The median number of years of training for each is, in fact, the same—3.5 years. However, the survey data suggest a slight edge in favor of the men: At least 87 percent of the men have had some training compared with 83 percent of the women, and 69 percent of the men respondents have had at least 3 or more years of training compared with 62 percent of the women. On the other hand, women have a greater percentage with at least 4 years or more of training, probably a result of their greater relative number in child psychiatry in which training beyond the typical 3 years is required (table 2.1).

Years of Training and Age

Respondents, over a wide range in age, appear to have similar amounts of training. The median number of years of training for both men and women respondents in the five, 5-year age groups between 35–39 and 55–59 is 3.5 or more. Respondents younger and older than this range have lesser amounts of training, the younger because many are still in training, the older perhaps because they completed their training when less of it was required (table 2.2).

Years of Training and Work Setting

The percentage of respondents in any work setting who have completed 3 or more full years of training can be used as a general measure of their level of preparation and as a criterion on which to compare the several settings studied in the survey.

Among all respondents, including those who were not working at the time of the survey, at least 67.5 percent have completed 3 or more full years of training. Among the over 14,000 working respondents, trainees and residents who reported their work activities and work settings, at least 71.3 percent have completed 3 or more years.

A range of over 30 percentage points separates the two work settings with the highest and lowest percentages of respondents with 3 or more years of training. Respondents working in elementary and secondary school systems have the highest rate with 91.7 percent and those in the inpatient departments of mental hospitals have the lowest with 61 percent. These two settings also have the highest and lowest median years of training, 3.9 years for school system psychiatrists, 3.3 years for those in mental hospitals (table 2.3).

It will be noticed in table 2.3 that in all of the settings except mental hospitals, the percentage of respondents with 3 or more years of training is *higher* than that for all reporting respondents. (A similar situation with most of the settings higher than the overall percentage is also seen on the other criteria of certification and APA membership.) This is probably due to the large amount of multiple employment among psychiatrists, which may be more prevalent among the better trained. Thus, their presence in more than one setting would tend to raise the indicators of level of training.

Years of Training and Work Activity

In four of the six work activity categories used in the survey, over 80 percent of the respondents have 3 or more full years of training: research 85.3 percent, teaching 84.1 percent, consulting 82.3 percent, and administration 81.1 percent. Fully three-quarters, 75.1 percent, of the over 12,000 respondents providing direct services to patients have attained this level of training. Among respondents in postgraduate training, 37.1 percent have completed 3 years or more of training (table 2.4).

Certification

The American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology, Inc., was founded in 1934 to assess the competence of specialists in psychiatry and neurology and to certify voluntary applicants found upon examination to be fully qualified specialists. Currently, in order to be examined for certification in psychiatry, the licensed physician is required to have completed satisfactorily 3 years of specialized training plus 2 years of experience. In Canada, certification is controlled by the Royal Board of Physicians and Surgeons and the requirements are comparable to those established by the American Board.

Certification Among All Respondents

Among all respondents, 37.3 percent are certified in one or more fields of specialization. Psychiatry (as a single specialty) is the largest with 30.6 percent certified. Certification in the four other categories used in the survey is held by relatively few respondents: psychiatry *and* neurology, 3.7 percent; child psychiatry, 2.2 percent; neurology (only), 0.4 percent; and Canadian board certification (unspecified), 0.4 percent.[1]

Certification and Sex

The certification rates among men, since they make up almost 90 percent of all respondents, are, of course, very similar to those described above for all respondents. The total certification rate among men is almost twice that for women, 39.4 percent versus 21.7 percent. This contrast exists among the five categories of certification with the exception of child psychiatry in which 3.3 percent of the women hold certification compared with 2.1 percent of the men (table 2.5).

Certification and Age

As would be expected, certified respondents are an older group than noncertified by some 8 years. The median age of certified respondents is 47.6 years compared with 39.6 for noncertified. Respondents certified in both psychiatry and neurology are the oldest among those certified, with a median age of 59.1 years, followed by those in neurology with 52.3 years. It is interesting to note that Diplomates in psychiatry (only) and those in child psychiatry have almost identical median ages, 46.3 and 46.2 years, respectively. Respondents holding Canadian certification are the youngest group with a median age of 43.6 years.

As nine out of ten (92.3 percent) certified respondents are men, the median age for men certified in each of the fields is similar to that for all certified respondents as described above. The older age of women respondents exists among all certified respondents, and among those certified in psychiatry (only) and child psychiatry. However, men and women respondents holding certification in both psychiatry and neurology are very similar in age with medians of 59.0 and 60.3 years, respectively (table 2.6).

Certification and Citizenship

The major difference in certification rates among the various citizenship categories is between U.S. citizens and noncitizens. Among U.S. citizen respondents, native-born and naturalized combined, 39.5 percent are certified compared with 7.8 percent among all noncitizens. The certification rate among native-born citizens is somewhat higher than among the naturalized, 40.3 percent versus 35.8 percent.

Canadians have a much higher rate of certification than the other two foreign categories, 21.7 percent compared with 7.6 percent among U.S. citizenship applicants and 3.8 percent among citizens of other foreign countries. This is because 15.3 percent of the Canadians hold Canadian certification which is accepted by the American Board and was treated as a certification category for survey purposes.

---

[1] For purposes of comparison, both the text and the tables treat these categories as discrete groups and, in fact, no respondent is counted in more than one category. As a result, the grand total for a specialty may have to be obtained by adding categories. Thus, the grand total for psychiatry among all respondents is 36.5 percent: psychiatry (only) 30.6 percent, psychiatry and neurology 3.7 percent, and child psychiatry, which requires certification in psychiatry, 2.2 percent.

Among all citizenship categories, psychiatry (only) is the major field of certification with relatively low percentages among the other fields (table 2.7).

Certification and Work Status

Almost one-half (47.6 percent) of the full-time employed respondents hold certification in one or more areas of specialization.[2]

The percentage drops to 28.2 percent among the part-time employed and to 16.7 percent among those respondents who reported that they were working at the time of the survey but not in psychiatry or neurology.

Among respondents who were not working at all, the highest percentage of certification is among the retired, 48.1 percent. Those who were not working due to family responsibilities, disability, or illness have a certification rate slightly less than the part-time employed, 24.6 percent versus 28.2 percent. Just over 1 percent of residents and trainees hold certification in any field.

The pattern of specialty certification among the several work status categories (except "In training") is similar to that for all respondents—the largest percentages are certified in psychiatry (only) with relatively small percentages in the other areas (table 2.8).

Certification and Work Setting[3]

Respondents working in government administrative agencies have the highest percentage of certification among the 11 settings studied—53.9 percent. They also have the highest rates of certification in psychiatry (only), 45.8 percent, and in psychiatry and neurology, 5.4 percent.

Respondents in private practice have the second highest percentage in total certified (51.8 percent) and are also second in psychiatry and neurology with 4.4 percent. Mental hospitals have the lowest overall rate with 26.3 percent certified and the lowest rates for psychiatry (only), 23.0 percent, and child psychiatry, 1 percent.

As might be expected, respondents working in elementary and secondary school systems have the highest rates of certification in child psychiatry, 10.4 percent, followed by those working in institutions for the mentally retarded with 6.9 percent (table 2.9).

Certification and Work Activity[4]

Respondents doing research have the highest total percent certified among the six activity categories with 50.8 percent. They also have the highest rates of certification among three of the four specialty categories and in neurology (only) are tied for the highest with those in consulting at 0.4 percent.

Respondents providing direct services to patients have the lowest total certification rate (39.1 percent) with the exception of postgraduate trainees among whom only 4.6 percent are certified (table 2.10).

Certification and APA Membership

Over half (52.4 percent) of respondent members of the American Psychiatric Association are certified, the largest percentage in psychiatry (only), 43.1 percent. Among all certified respondents, 97.3 percent are APA members (table 2.11).

Membership in the American Psychiatric Association

The American Psychiatric Association is the principal and largest organization of psychiatrists in the United States. All members, except those with Honorary and Distinguished Fellow status, must be physicians with specialized training and/or experience in psychiatry. The lowest category of membership, Associate Member, requires at least 1 year of "full-time training or experience in psychiatry." Thus, physicians in their first year of residency are not eligible for membership.

Membership Among All Respondents

Over two-thirds (69.3 percent) of the survey respondents are APA members. Eliminating the "trainees" from consideration, since many of them are not eligible for membership, raises the membership rate to 83.1 percent. Thus, it might be said that among respondents who are eligible for APA membership, nearly 85 percent belong.

---

[2] This includes Canadian certification undifferentiated as to area.

[3] Based on the 14,248 respondents working 1 hour or more per week in any of the settings studied.

[4] Based on the 14,248 respondents working 1 hour or more per week in any of the activities studied.

APA Membership, Sex, and Age

Men respondents have a higher membership rate than women, 70.2 percent compared with 62.4 percent. The median age of member respondents is 46 years, 45.5 for men and 50.2 for women. Nonmembers, total and men and women separately, are about 11 years younger than members (tables 2.12 and 2.13).

APA Membership and Citizenship

Membership among U.S. citizens (72.2 percent) is slightly higher than the 69.3 percent rate among all respondents. Naturalized citizens have a higher rate than native-born citizens, 75.5 percent versus 71.5 percent.

Citizens of foreign countries, with their higher percentage of trainees, have a considerably lower membership rate than U.S. citizens, 30.2 percent compared with 72.2 percent. Among foreign citizens, Canadians have the highest rate, 47.8 percent, applicants for U.S. citizenship are second with 34.9 percent, and citizens of other foreign countries are third with 21.0 percent (table 2.14).

APA Membership and Work Status

Among the three categories of "working" respondents, the full-time employed have the the highest membership rate, 83.7 percent. The part-time employed, with 72.8 percent are second, followed by those respondents who are working but not in psychiatry, among whom 65.8 percent hold membership.

Among the three "non-working" categories, 90.9 percent of retired respondents have retained their membership and 11.5 percent of trainees have joined. The membership rate among the respondents who are not working due to family responsibilities, illness, or disability is 71.2 percent, quite similar to the 72.8 percent for those working part time (table 2.15).

APA Membership and Work Setting

The percentage of membership in APA is essentially the same among the respondents who reported on the time they work in specific settings as for all respondents, 69.1 percent versus 69.3 percent. Among respondents working one or more hours in one or more of the eleven work settings, the percentage of Association membership ranges from a high of 88.4 percent among those in private practice to a low of 55.3 percent among those in the inpatient departments of mental hospitals. Outpatient clinics, another major employer of psychiatrists, have the second lowest membership rate, 60.0 percent (table 2.16).

APA Membership and Work Activity

The percentages of APA members among respondents working in five of the six work activity categories fall in the relatively narrow range between 78.8 percent for consulting and 72.5 percent for direct services to patients. The post-graduate trainees, who are not a true "work" category in the same sense as the others, have 18.8 percent members (table 2.17).[5] Thus, there is a much greater variation of membership rates among work settings than among work activities.

---

[5] It will be noticed that among both the work setting and activity categories, most or all of the individual categories have a higher percentage of members than the total reporting. This probably results from greater multiple employment among members than nonmembers which would increase the membership rates in the individual categories.

Table 2.1 Years of Training of Men and Women Respondents, 1965

Years of training completed	Total respondents		Men		Women		No report	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total respondents	16, 449	100. 0	14, 368	100. 0	1, 902	100. 0	179	100. 0
None	1, 472	8. 9	1, 272	8. 9	191	10. 0	9	5. 0
Less than 1 year	773	4. 7	672	4. 7	96	5. 0	5	2. 8
1 year	792	4. 8	675	4. 7	116	6. 1	1	. 6
2 years	1, 425	8. 7	1, 227	8. 5	194	10. 2	4	2. 2
3 years	6, 735	40. 9	6, 122	42. 6	598	31. 4	15	8. 4
4 years	2, 065	12. 6	1, 778	12. 4	284	14. 9	3	1. 7
5 years or more	2, 310	14. 0	2, 008	14. 0	293	15. 4	9	5. 0
Some training	14, 100	85. 7	12, 482	86. 9	1, 581	83. 1	37	20. 7
No report	877	5. 3	614	4. 3	130	6. 8	133	74. 3
Median	3. 5		3. 5		3. 5		3. 1	

Table 2.2 Median Years of Training of Respondents by Sex and Age, 1965

Age	Median years of training			Age	Median years of training		
	Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women
Total reporting	3. 5	3. 5	3. 5	45–49	3. 7	3. 7	3. 7
25–29	1. 6	1. 5	1. 8	50–54	3. 7	3. 7	3. 7
30–34	3. 4	3. 4	3. 3	55–59	3. 5	3. 5	3. 7
35–39	3. 7	3. 7	3. 6	60–64	2. 7	2. 4	3. 2
40–44	3. 7	3. 7	3. 6	65 and over	. 7	. 7	. 9

Table 2.3 Years of Training by Work Setting, 1965

Work setting[1]	Respondents working 1 hour or more [2]	Years of training completed (percents)			Median years
		3 years or more	Less than 3 years (including none)	No report	
Total respondents	(16, 449)	67. 5	27. 1	5. 3	3. 5
Total reporting hours in work setting	14, 248	71. 3	25. 4	3. 4	3. 5
Elementary or secondary school system	471	91. 7	7. 0	1. 3	3. 9
Private practice	7, 730	86. 1	10. 7	3. 2	3. 7
Association or foundation	300	84. 3	12. 3	3. 3	3. 8
"Other" mental health facility	404	84. 2	13. 1	2. 7	3. 7
Non-health setting	922	83. 2	14. 6	2. 2	3. 7
College or medical school	3, 037	80. 9	16. 9	2. 2	3. 7
Government administrative agency	1, 597	77. 7	19. 1	3. 2	3. 6
Institution for mentally retarded	940	77. 7	18. 7	3. 6	3. 8
General hospital	2, 801	73. 7	24. 0	2. 3	3. 5
Outpatient clinic	5, 409	72. 1	26. 2	1. 7	3. 5
Mental hospital	5, 036	61. 0	35. 5	3. 5	3. 3

---

[1] Shown in order from high to low on percentage with 3 or more years of training.

[2] Sum exceeds total shown because many psychiatrists work in more than 1 setting.

Table 2.4 Years of Training and Work Activity, 1965

Work activity [1]	Respondents working 1 hour or more [2]	Years of training completed (percents)			Median years
		3 years or more	Less than 3 years (including none)	No report	
Total respondents	(16, 449)	67. 5	27. 1	5. 3	3. 5
Total reporting hours in work activities	14, 248	71. 3	25. 4	3. 4	3. 5
Research	2, 192	85. 3	12. 4	2. 3	3. 8
Teaching	5, 223	84. 1	13. 4	2. 6	3. 7
Consultation	6, 456	82. 3	15. 2	2. 5	3. 7
Administration	4, 514	81. 1	16. 6	2. 3	3. 6
Direct services	12, 153	75. 1	21. 6	3. 4	3. 6
As a trainee	1, 788	37. 1	61. 8	1. 1	1. 5

[1] Shown in order from high to low on percentage with 3 or more years of training.

[2] Sum exceeds total shown because many psychiatrists work in more than 1 activity.

Table 2.5 Field of Certification of Men and Women Respondents, 1965

Field of certification	Total respondents		Men		Women		No report	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total respondents	16, 449	100. 0	14, 368	100. 0	1, 902	100. 0	179	100. 0
Total certified	6, 131	37. 3	5, 658	39. 4	413	21. 7	60	33. 5
Psychiatry only	5, 037	30. 6	4, 673	32. 5	316	16. 6	48	26. 8
Psychiatry and neurology	601	3. 7	563	3. 9	27	1. 4	11	6. 1
Child psychiatry	370	2. 2	307	2. 1	63	3. 3	—	—
Neurology only	62	. 4	60	. 4	2	. 1	—	—
Canadian (unspecified)	61	. 4	55	. 4	5	. 3	1	. 6
Not certified	10, 267	62. 4	8, 662	60. 3	1, 486	78. 1	119	66. 5
No report	51	. 3	48	. 3	3	. 2	—	—

Table 2.6 Median Age of Respondents by Field of Certification and Sex, 1965

Field of certification	Median age		
	Total	Men	Women
Total respondents	43. 0	42. 7	46. 0
Total certified	47. 6	47. 3	52. 6
Psychiatry only	46. 3	46. 0	51. 8
Psychiatry and neurology	59. 1	59. 0	60. 3
Child psychiatry	46. 2	45. 2	53. 3
Neurology only	52. 3	52. 6	(1)
Canadian (unspecified)	43. 6	43. 6	(1)
Not certified	39. 6	38. 9	44. 1

[1] Median not computed because of too few cases.

Table 2.7 Field of Certification by Citizenship, 1965

[Percents]

Field of certification	Total respondents	Citizenship						
		United States			Foreign			
		Total	Native	Naturalized	Total	Applicant for United States	Canadian	Other foreign
Total respondents:								
Number	16, 449	15, 087	12, 365	2, 722	1, 101	421	157	523
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Total certified	37. 3	39. 5	40. 3	35. 8	7. 8	7. 6	21. 7	3. 8
Psychiatry only	30. 6	32. 7	33. 7	28. 1	4. 3	5. 7	5. 1	2. 9
Psychiatry and neurology	3. 7	3. 9	3. 8	4. 5	—	—	—	—
Child psychiatry	2. 2	2. 4	2. 5	1. 9	. 2	—	1. 3	—
Neurology only	. 4	. 4	. 4	. 5	—	—	—	—
Canadian (unspecified)	. 4	. 2	—	. 8	3. 4	1. 9	15. 3	1. 0
Not certified	62. 4	60. 2	59. 4	63. 9	91. 7	91. 9	77. 7	95. 8
No report	. 3	. 3	. 3	. 3	. 5	. 5	. 6	. 4

Table 2.8 Field of Certification by Work Status, 1965

[Percents]

Field of certification	Total	Work status						
		Full time	In training	Part time	Retired	Not working	Working, not in field	No report
Total respondents:								
Number	16, 449	11, 864	3, 172	751	339	146	114	63
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Total certified	37. 3	47. 6	1. 2	28. 2	48. 1	24. 6	16. 7	34. 9
Psychiatry only	30. 6	39. 3	1. 0	20. 5	36. 9	19. 9	15. 8	25. 4
Psychiatry and neurology	3. 7	4. 4	—	5. 5	10. 0	4. 1	. 9	3. 2
Child psychiatry	2. 2	3. 0	—	1. 9	. 6	—	—	4. 8
Neurology only	. 4	. 5	(*)	. 1	. 3	. 7	—	1. 6
Canadian (unspecified)	. 4	. 5	. 1	. 3	. 3	—	—	—
Not certified	62. 4	52. 1	98. 5	71. 2	51. 9	75. 3	82. 4	65. 1
No report	. 3	. 3	. 3	. 5	—	—	. 9	—

Table 2.9 Certification and Work Setting, 1965

Work setting [1]	Respondents working 1 hour or more	Board certified		Field of certification (percents)				Canadian certification
		Number	As percent of number working 1 hour or more	Psychiatry only	Psychiatry and neurology	Child psychiatry	Neurology only	
Total respondents	16, 449	6, 131	37. 3	30. 6	3. 7	2. 2	0. 4	0. 4
Total reporting hours in work settings	14, 248	5, 347	37. 5	31. 4	3. 1	2. 4	. 3	. 4
Government administrative agency	1, 597	860	53. 9	45. 8	5. 4	1. 8	. 5	. 3
Private practice	7, 730	4, 002	51. 8	43. 1	4. 4	3. 5	. 4	. 4
College or medical school	3, 037	1, 509	49. 7	39. 4	4. 0	5. 2	. 3	. 7
Elementary or secondary school system	471	230	48. 8	35. 9	1. 7	10. 4	. 2	. 6
"Other" mental health facility	404	182	45. 0	37. 6	2. 0	4. 0	—	1. 5
Non-health setting	922	393	42. 6	38. 4	1. 8	1. 8	. 2	. 3
Association or foundation	300	125	41. 7	33. 0	3. 7	4. 0	. 3	. 7
General hospital	2, 801	1, 059	37. 8	31. 7	3. 9	1. 3	. 6	. 4
Institution for mentally retarded	940	335	35. 6	26. 2	1. 5	6. 9	. 3	. 7
Outpatient clinic	5, 409	1, 611	29. 8	24. 7	1. 3	3. 3	. 1	. 4
Mental hospital	5, 036	1, 325	26. 3	23. 0	1. 8	1. 0	. 2	. 3

[1] Shown in order from high to low percentage of Board certified.

NOTE.—Column sums exceed totals because many psychiatrists work in more than 1 setting. Base for all percentages is number of respondents working 1 or more paid hours in each setting.

Table 2.10 Certification by Work Activity, 1965

Work activity [1]	Respondents working 1 hour or more	Board certified		Field of certification (percents)				Canadian certification
		Number	As percent of number working 1 hour or more	Psychiatry only	Psychiatry and neurology	Child psychiatry	Neurology only	
Total respondents	16, 449	6, 131	37. 3	30. 6	3. 7	2. 2	0. 4	0. 4
Total reporting hours in work activities	14, 248	5, 347	37. 5	31. 4	3. 1	2. 4	. 3	. 4
Research	2, 192	1, 113	50. 8	39. 7	4. 1	5. 7	. 4	. 9
Teaching	5, 223	2, 533	48. 5	38. 9	3. 7	4. 8	. 3	. 6
Administration	4, 514	2, 043	45. 3	37. 9	2. 5	4. 1	. 1	. 6
Consultation	6, 456	2, 907	45. 0	36. 8	3. 7	3. 7	. 4	. 5
Direct services	12, 153	4, 757	39. 1	32. 8	3. 1	2. 6	. 3	. 4
As a trainee	1, 788	83	4. 6	4. 3	. 1	. 2	—	. 1

[1] Shown in order from high to low percentage of Board certified.

NOTE.—Column sums exceed totals because many psychiatrists work in more than 1 activity. Base for all percentages is number of respondents working 1 or more paid hours in each activity.

Table 2.11 Certification and Membership in the American Psychiatric Association, 1965

Field of certification	APA membership status			
	Member		Nonmember	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total reporting [1]	11, 395	100. 0	5, 003	100. 0
Total certified	5, 967	52. 4	164	3. 3
Psychiatry only	4, 906	43. 1	131	2. 6
Psychiatry and neurology	587	5. 2	14	. 3
Child psychiatry	364	3. 2	6	. 1
Neurology only	55	. 5	7	. 1
Canadian (unspecified)	55	. 5	6	. 1
Not certified	5, 428	47. 6	4, 839	96. 7

[1] There were 51 respondents who did not report on membership or certification.

Table 2.12 Membership of Men and Women Respondents in the American Psychiatric Association, 1965

Membership status	Total respondents		Men		Women		No report	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total respondents	16, 449	100. 0	14, 368	100. 0	1, 902	100. 0	179	100. 0
APA member	11, 395	69. 3	10, 085	70. 2	1, 187	62. 4	123	68. 7
Non-APA member	5, 003	30. 4	4, 235	29. 5	712	37. 4	56	31. 3
No report	51	. 3	48	. 3	3	. 2	—	—

Table 2.13 Median Ages of Men and Women Respondents in the American Psychiatric Association, 1965

Membership status	Total respondents	Men	Women
Total respondents	43. 0	42. 7	46. 0
APA member	46. 0	45. 5	50. 2
Nonmember	35. 3	34. 5	39. 8

Table 2.14 Membership in the American Psychiatric Association by Citizenship, 1965

Citizenship	Total respondents		APA Membership status (percents)		
	Number	Percent	Member	Nonmember	No report
Total respondents	16, 449	100. 0	69. 3	30. 4	0. 3
United States	15, 087	100. 0	72. 2	27. 5	. 3
Native	12, 365	100. 0	71. 5	28. 1	. 3
Naturalized	2, 722	100. 0	75. 5	24. 2	. 3
Foreign	1, 101	100. 0	30. 2	69. 4	. 5
Applicant for United States	421	100. 0	34. 9	64. 6	. 5
Canadian	157	100. 0	47. 8	51. 6	. 6
Other foreign	523	100. 0	21. 0	78. 6	. 4
No report	261	100. 0	62. 4	37. 1	. 4

Table 2.15 Membership in the American Psychiatric Association by Work Status, 1965

Work status	Total respondents		APA Membership status (percents)		
	Number	Percent	Member	Nonmember	No report
Total respondents	16, 449	100. 0	69. 3	30. 4	0. 3
Full time	11, 864	100. 0	83. 7	15. 9	. 3
In training	3, 172	100. 0	11. 5	88. 2	. 3
Part time	751	100. 0	72. 8	26. 6	. 5
Retired	339	100. 0	90. 9	9. 2	—
Not working	146	100. 0	71. 2	28. 7	—
Working, not in psychiatry	114	100. 0	65. 8	33. 3	. 9
No report	63	100. 0	90. 5	9. 5	—

Table 2.16 Membership in the American Psychiatric Association by Work Setting, 1965

Work setting	Respondents working 1 hour or more	APA members	
		Number	As percent of number working 1 hour or more
Total respondents	16, 449	11, 395	69. 3
Total reporting hours in work settings	14, 248	9, 840	69. 1
Private practice	7, 730	6, 834	88. 4
Government administrative agency	1, 597	1, 309	82. 0
Elementary or secondary school system	471	385	81. 7
"Other" mental health facility	404	327	80. 9
Association or foundation	300	238	79. 3
Nonhealth setting	922	729	79. 1
College or medical school	3, 037	2, 310	76. 1
Institution for mentally retarded	940	687	73. 1
General hospital	2, 801	1, 912	68. 3
Outpatient clinic	5, 409	3, 244	60. 0
Mental hospital	5, 036	2, 787	55. 3

---

[1] Shown in order from high to low percentage of membership.

NOTE.—Column sums exceed totals shown because many psychiatrists work in more than 1 setting.

Table 2.17 Membership in the American Psychiatric Association by Work Activity, 1965

Work activity [1]	Respondents working 1 hour or more	APA members	
		Number	As percent of number working 1 hour or more
Total respondents	16,449	11,395	69.3
Total reporting hours in work activity	14,248	9,840	69.1
Consultation	6,456	5,085	78.8
Administration	4,514	3,523	78.0
Teaching	5,223	4,064	77.8
Research	2,192	1,700	77.6
Direct services	12,153	8,806	72.5
As a trainee	1,788	337	18.8

[1] Shown in order from high to low percentage of membership.

NOTE.—Column sums exceed totals shown because many psychiatrists work in more than 1 type of activity.

Chapter 3

THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF PSYCHIATRISTS

This chapter presents information on the national distribution of psychiatrists based both on the 18,740 psychiatrists identified in the survey procedure and the 16,449 survey respondents on whom a much greater amount of personal and occupational information is available. Most of the analyses are based on the States as the geographic unit but some use the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, the metropolitan concentrations of population which are defined by the Bureau of the Census.

It should be pointed out that the presentation of such ratios in this report is not an endorsement of them as a satisfactory measure of the adequacy of the manpower pool. Neither does their use imply that the national ratio should be considered a standard against which to measure the States and cities or that the higher ratios found in some areas would be optimal for all areas. However, until measures are developed which account for differences in population characteristics, prevalence and incidence of illness, type of treatment required, etc., such ratios, and refinements in them, will have to be used but with appropriate caution and understanding.

Tables 3.1 through 3.4 present the basic information on State and SMSA distribution and summarize the major findings concerning personal and occupational characteristics which are presented in greater detail in the remaining tables. The detailed tables are intended to serve primarily as a reference for the reader who desires information in greater depth. The descriptive text is intentionally brief and is confined largely to pointing out relationships where they seem to exist and extremes where they are interesting. The format of the tables facilitates answering two types of questions: Does a State or SMSA have its "share" of psychiatrists in relationship to its population and, how do those it does have compare on major characteristics with the national supply and that of other areas?

Distribution on the National Basis

In mid-1965, there were approximately 9.6 psychiatrists for every 100,000 people in the United States or about 1 for every 10,000 persons. This ratio is based on 18,551 psychiatrists identified in the survey procedure living in the U.S. at the time. It includes those who were in residency or other training at the time and those who did not happen to be working for one reason or another. Thus the 9.6 ratio should be considered as somewhat high, especially so in reference to the number of psychiatrists who are directly involved in the treatment of the mentally ill. In addition to the inactive psychiatrists and the residents mentioned above, the survey also includes some psychiatrists who are in administration, research, and other activities which do not involve them in patient treatment. Excluding residents from the national ratio reduces it to 7.8 psychiatrists per 100,000 population.

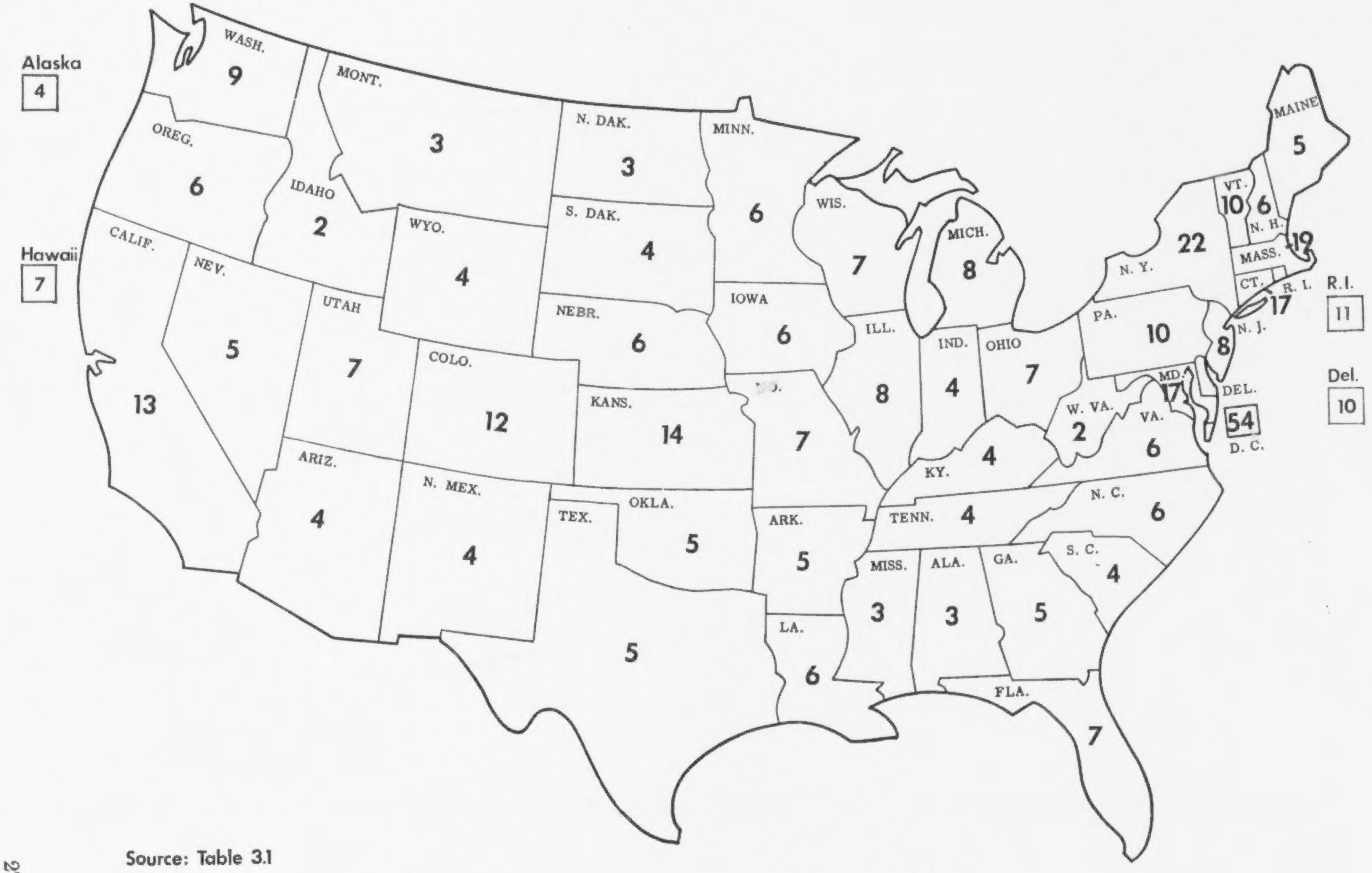
It should be stressed at this point that these are national ratios and that they do not necessarily prevail throughout the many regions, States, and cities of the country. Variations from them among the States and the SMSAs are discussed in the following sections.

Distribution of Psychiatrists Among the States

The unevenness in the distribution of psychiatrists among the States is readily apparent from the data presented in table 3.1 and figures 1 and 2. The ratio of all psychiatrists identified in the survey to the nation's population at the time of the survey is 9.6 per 100,000 persons or almost 1 for every 10,000. The ratios per 100,000 persons among the States range from a low of 1.7 in Idaho to 22.2 in New York. The District of Columbia has 54.4 per 100,000 population. It is, of course, a unique situation as it is not a State, it is wholly contained within a metropolitan area, and an estimated 35 percent of its psychiatrists are employed by the Federal Government. It is probably more appropriately compared with other metropolitan areas than most States as is done in table 3.3.

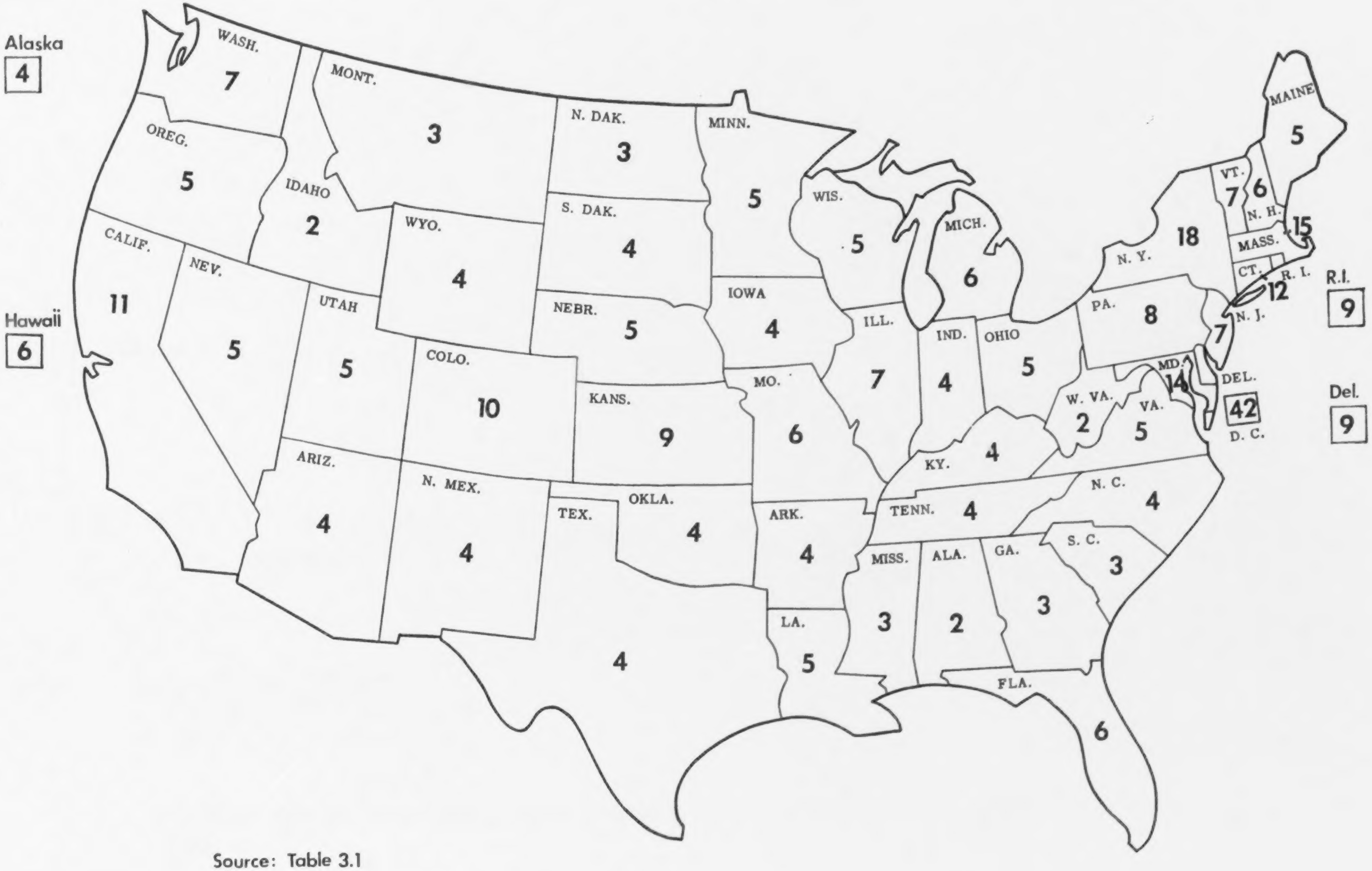
The median of the State ratios is 6.1 psychiatrists per 100,000 people indicating that in one-half of

FIGURE 1
NUMBER OF PSYCHIATRISTS PER 100,000 STATE POPULATION, 1965


Alaska
4
Hawaii
7
WASH.
9
OREG.
6
CALIF.
13
IDAHO
2
NEV.
5
MONT.
3
WYO.
4
UTAH
7
ARIZ.
4
COLO.
12
N. MEX.
4
N. DAK.
3
S. DAK.
4
NEBR.
6
KANS.
14
OKLA.
5
TEX.
5
MINN.
6
IOWA
6
7
ARK.
5
LA.
6
WIS.
7
ILL.
8
MICH.
8
IND.
4
OHIO
7
KY.
4
TENN.
4
MISS.
3
ALA.
3
GA.
5
FLA.
7
S. C.
4
N. C.
6
VA.
6
W. VA.
2
MD.
17
DEL.
54
D. C.
PA.
10
N. Y.
22
N. J.
8
CT.
17
R. I.
MASS.
19
VT.
10
N. H.
6
MAINE
5
R.I.
11
Del.
10

Source: Table 3.1

FIGURE 2
NUMBER OF NON-TRAINEE PSYCHIATRISTS PER 100,000 STATE POPULATION, 1965


Alaska
4
Hawaii
6
WASH.
7
OREG.
5
CALIF.
11
IDAHO
2
NEV.
5
MONT.
3
WYO.
4
UTAH
5
ARIZ.
4
COLO.
10
N. MEX.
4
N. DAK.
3
S. DAK.
4
NEBR.
5
KANS.
9
OKLA.
4
TEX.
4
MINN.
5
IOWA
4
MO.
6
ARK.
4
LA.
5
WIS.
5
ILL.
7
MISS.
3
MICH.
6
IND.
4
KY.
4
TENN.
4
ALA.
2
OHIO
5
GA.
3
FLA.
6
S. C.
3
N. C.
4
W. VA.
2
VA.
5
PA.
8
N. Y.
18
MD.
14
DEL.
42
D. C.
N. J.
7
CT.
12
R. I.
MASS.
15
VT.
7
N. H.
6
MAINE
5
R.I.
9
Del.
9

Source: Table 3.1

the States there are 6.1 psychiatrists or less per 100,000 population.

The uneven distribution vis-a-vis population can also be seen in the comparison between the percentage that each State has of the national population and its percentage of the national manpower pool of psychiatrists. Three States with large numbers of psychiatrists illustrate one side of the distribution: New York State has 9.3 percent of the population and 21.6 percent of the psychiatrists, California has 9.6 percent of the population and 13.2 percent of the psychiatrists, and Pennsylvania approaches an "equitable" share with 5.9 percent of the population and 6.2 percent of the psychiatrists. Three other large States have the reverse situation: Illinois has 5.5 percent of the population and 4.8 percent of the psychiatrists; Ohio, 5.3 percent of the population and 3.7 percent of the psychiatrists; and Texas, 5.4 percent of the population and 3 percent of the psychiatrists.

Excluding the over 3,000 residents and trainees from the ratios, to focus more sharply on the trained manpower pool, reduces the national ratio from 9.6 to 7.8 per 100,000 population. It also produces some substantial drops in many of the States, particularly, of course, among those with high proportions of persons in training (table 3.1).

Major Characteristics of Respondents by State

Sex and Median Age of Respondents by State

Distribution by sex. Among all respondents, 87 percent are men and 12 percent are women (1 percent did not answer the question). The percentage of respondents in the individual States who are men ranges from 100 percent to just over 55 percent. However, in 25 of the States (and the District of Columbia) the percentages who are men fall in the five percentage point range between 86 and 90 percent. Three States have only men respondents: Idaho (11), Nevada (14), and Wyoming (12). At the other end of the distribution are four States with less than 80 percent men: New Hampshire, 77.1 percent; West Virginia, 75 percent; Hawaii, 72.1 percent; and Alaska, with nine respondents, 55.6 percent.

Median age. The median age of all respondents, men and women combined, is 43 years. Respondents in 25 of the States have median ages in the 42 to 44 year age range. Respondents in three States have median ages exceeding 50 years: Maine, 54; New Hampshire, 52.6; and South Dakota, 50.5 years. Four States have a more youthful manpower complement, relatively speaking, with median respondent ages below 40 years: North Carolina, 39.7; Louisiana, 39.1; Kansas and South Carolina, both 38.8 years. (The youngest addressee or location group are respondents with Army or fleet post office addresses, 31.6 median years of age.) (table 3.5)

Citizenship of Respondents by State

U.S. citizens. Among all respondents, 91.7 percent are U.S. citizens, 75.2 percent native-born, 16.5 percent naturalized. All of the respondents in six States are citizens: Alaska, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming. Three States are at the low end of the distribution with less than 80 percent of their respondents holding U.S. citizenship: New Mexico, 79.4; North Dakota, 71.4; and Vermont, 70.6 percent.

Naturalized citizens make up 16.5 percent of all respondents and are found in 48 States and the District of Columbia; Alaska and Idaho are the two exceptions. Over 40 percent of the respondents in two States are naturalized citizens: Rhode Island, 43.9 percent, and Maine, 42.6 percent.

Citizens of foreign countries. Citizens of foreign countries make up 6.7 percent of all respondents: 2.6 percent have applied for U.S. citizenship, 1 percent are Canadians, and 3.2 percent are citizens of other foreign countries (1.6 percent did not report their citizenship). Foreign respondents are found in all but eight States—five Western, and three Southern: Alaska, Montana, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming; Arkansas, Mississippi, and South Carolina. The two States with the highest percentages of foreign respondents are Vermont with 29.4 percent and North Dakota with 23.8 percent.

The reader is referred to table 3.6 for additional information on these major citizenship groups and for the distributions of applicants, Canadians and other foreign citizens.

Years of Training by State

For purposes of simplicity, this analysis divides the training distribution into two parts: 3 years of training or more, and less than 3 years. Among all respondents, 67.5 percent have

3 or more years of training, 27.1 percent have less than 3 years, and just over 5 percent did not reply to the question.

Maine has the lowest percentage of respondents with 3 or more years of training, 46.8 percent, while Montana, with 88.9 percent, has the highest. Although the range between the high and low States is large, most of the major States cluster within the 6 percentage point range between 66 and 71 percent. It should be appreciated that the differences among the States on the training criterion can be attributed to both the variations in length of training among respondents who are no longer in training and to the different numbers of psychiatry residents in the individual States (table 3.7).

Certification by State

Over one-third (37.3 percent) of all respondents hold certification in one or more specialities. Certification rates among the States range from a low of 9.1 percent in Idaho (one out of 11) to a high of 50 percent in Nevada (seven out of 14). Some of the States with larger numbers of respondents and high percentages of certification are Minnesota, 44.4 percent; Florida, 43.3 percent; Pennsylvania, 42.8 percent; New Jersey, 41.8 percent; California, 41.5 percent; and Wisconsin, 41 percent.

Certification in psychiatry and neurology is held by 3.7 percent of all respondents. They are located in 41 States and the District of Columbia. Certification in child psychiatry is held by 2.2 percent of respondents who are located in 38 States and the District of Columbia. The reader is referred to table 3.8 for details on certification and for the distribution of respondents holding certification in neurology only and Canadian certification.

Membership in the American Psychiatric Association by State

Two-thirds (69.3 percent) of all respondents are APA members. All of Alaska's nine respondents are members, and six States have membership rates in excess of 85 percent. Three States have less than 60 percent membership (table 3.9).

Primary Psychiatric Specialization in the States

In general, the distribution of primary specialties in the States follows the overall distribution for all respondents, particularly among the larger States who make up a larger percentage of the total and in which respondents with the numerically "rarer" specialties are more likely to be found. Thus, all States have respondents in general and adult psychiatry. However, as fewer total respondents are found in any specialty, they tend to be located in a smaller number of States. Psychoanalysis and community psychiatry are two interesting exceptions. Psychoanalysts make up 8.2 percent of the respondent total, the third largest group, but are located in only 36 States and the District of Columbia. Specialists in community or social psychiatry, on the other hand, represent only 2.5 percent of the respondents but are found in 42 States and the District of Columbia (table 3.10).

Work Status by State

Full-time employment. Seven respondents out of 10 (72.1 percent) considered themselves to be employed on a full-time basis at the time of the survey. All of the respondents in Alaska and Montana are employed full time while at the low end of the distribution, four States have fewer than 65 percent working full time: South Carolina, 64.6; Utah, 64.5; Massachusetts, 64; and Kansas, 60.4 percent. In all four of these States, the percentage of respondents in training is higher than that for all respondents.

In residency or other training. Two respondents in 10 (19.3 percent) are in residency, fellowship, or other postgraduate training. Ten States have no respondents in training status and there are eight with 25 percent or more. Kansas is at the top of the list with 38.2 percent in the training category.

Part-time employment. Respondents who were working in psychiatry on a part-time basis make up 4.6 percent of the total. The range of part-time employment among the States extends from a high of 11.4 percent in New Hampshire and 9.7 percent in Utah to none in Alaska, Montana, and West Virginia.

The reader is referred to table 3.11 for further details and for the data on respondents who were not working due to family responsibilities or illness, those who were working but not in psychiatry, and the retired.

Employment Auspice by State

The information on employment auspice obtained in the survey is based on the percentage of the respondent's total "average" work week, including unpaid and donated hours, spent under one or more of the five major types of auspice listed in the questionnaire.

This analysis is based on only those respondents who work 75 to 100 percent of their time under any one of the five auspices. This has the advantage of dealing primarily with respondents who spend most or all of their time under one auspice but on the other hand it does not bring in the influence of multiple employment on psychiatrists' employment auspices.

The rates of employment among the five auspices at the 75–100 percent time level based on all respondents are as follows: self-employment, 25.1 percent; State government, 20.8 percent; Federal Government, 9.4 percent; private organizations, 8.9 percent; and local government, 2.9 percent. Although this general pattern is prevalent among the States, many individual variations exist and the same order just noted for all respondents is actually seen in only five States among those which have respondents working under all five auspices.

Self employment. All of the States have self-employed respondents ranging from low rates in Kansas with 8 percent and Wyoming, 8.3 percent, to high rates in New Mexico with 44.1 percent, West Virginia with 42.5 percent, and Arizona with 40.7 percent. New York and Pennsylvania are close to the overall rate of 25.1 percent while California, with 31.8 percent, is several percentage points higher.

State government. All 50 States have respondents who work 75 to 100 percent of their time for the State government. In 30 States, the percentages working for the State exceed those for self-employment. Wyoming and New Mexico have the lowest rates with 8.3 percent and 8.8 percent respectively, while Alaska is high with 55.6 percent.

Federal Government. Respondents working 75 to 100 percent of their time for the Federal Government are found in 47 States (including the District of Columbia). Wyoming has the highest rate with 75 percent, followed by the District of Columbia with 34.4 percent, South Dakota with 30.8 percent, and Kentucky with 30 percent. In each of these four places, the percentage in Federal employment exceeds that in both self and State employment.

Private organization. Employment by private organizations ("nongovernmental employment") is highest in Connecticut, 22.3 percent, and Kansas, 22.2 percent. Seven States have no respondents working 75 to 100 percent of their time in private organizations.

Local government. The 473 respondents working for local governments at this time level are distributed among only 30 States (including the District of Columbia). Several of the larger States have the highest percentages in local government: Wisconsin, 7.9 percent; Florida, 5.1 percent; California, 4.8 percent; New York, 4.6 percent; and Minnesota, 4.4 percent (table 3.12).

Employment in 11 Work Settings by State

This analysis of employment in the 11 different work settings includes only those respondents who work 35 hours or more per week in each setting. In general, the deployment of respondents working full time among the eleven settings within the States parallels the distribution pattern seen among all respondents. Among all respondents, 18.7 percent work full time in private practice, 18.1 percent in the inpatient departments of mental hospitals. All of the States and the District of Columbia have respondents in these settings. Outpatient clinics are the third largest setting with 7.9 percent of all respondents working in them 35 hours or more per week. Starting with outpatient clinics, both the percentages in the settings and the number of States having respondents in them decline. Elementary and secondary school systems are the most sparsely staffed with only 12 respondents, 0.1 percent of the 16,449, employed full time and located in only five States and the District of Columbia (table 3.13).

Paid Work Activity by State

The information presented on work activity is derived from the same question which produced the work setting data and the 35 hour or more cut off is again used as the full-time work criterion.

Direct services to patients. Among all respondents, four out of 10 (39.9 percent) work full time in direct services to patients, and all States have substantial percentages of respondents in this activity. The several States with the largest percentages in direct services have smaller numbers of respondents: North Dakota, 61.9 percent; West Virginia, 60 percent; Arizona, 59.3 percent; South Dakota, 57.7 percent; and Montana, 55.6

percent. States with the lowest percentages in direct services are Maryland, Nebraska, and New Hampshire, each with 31.4 percent, and Kansas with 28.1 percent.

In training. Respondents who considered their resident or trainee status to be a "paid professional" work activity make up 6.3 percent of all respondents and are located in 40 States. Five States have 10 percent or more of their respondents in this "work" activity full time: Nebraska, 15.1 percent; Kansas, 14.6 percent; Louisiana, 10.7 percent; Arkansas, 10.3 percent; and South Carolina, 10.1 percent.

Administration. Full time administration occupies 3.7 percent of all respondents. Montana and North Dakota are the only States where there were no respondents working full time in administration.

Fewer than 400 respondents, less than 2.5 percent, work full time in consultation, research, and teaching combined and nine States have no respondents working full time in any of the three activities. The reader is referred to table 3.14 for details on these activities. (The reader should recall that the data presented on work activities and work settings are necessarily based only on those respondents who answered the question and not the 18,740 total. Thus the absence or seemingly low numbers in any activity or setting may be due to the following reasons: there is no full-time psychiatrist in the State working in the setting or activity—although there may be a part-time incumbent, or the full-time incumbent did not reply to the question or the survey.)

Respondents Who See Private Patients by State

Just over one half (52 percent) of all respondents see individual patients in a private practice situation.

A range of over 55 percentage points separates the high and low States: Montana with 72.2 percent and Wyoming with 16.7 percent. The five States, with the largest numbers of respondents, have percentages seeing private patients which are 3 to 8 percentage points higher than that for all respondents: New York, 56.1 percent; California, 58.1 percent; Pennsylvania, 55.6 percent; Massachusetts, 55.3 percent; and Illinois, 60.6 percent.

The median number of patients seen by psychiatrists *among those who see any* is 20 per week on a national basis, and ranges among the States from a high of 47 in North Dakota to a low of 15 in Vermont (table 3.15).

Distribution of Respondents by Age Group of Private Patients

Respondents were asked to indicate the number of private patients seen per week according to four age groupings: children, adolescents, adults, and the aged. Among all respondents, 16.2 percent see children, 32.9 percent see adolescents, 50.9 percent see adults, and 17.8 percent see the aged. There is, of course, some overlapping across the age groups treated since few psychiatrists confine themselves to one age range. The data suggest that this overlapping is probably more prevalent in States where there are fewer psychiatrists who see private patients.

The range among the States in the percentages seeing private patients in the different age groups varies considerably, as would be expected. Montana has the highest percentage of respondents who see private patients, 72.2 percent, and the highest percentage seeing patients in each of the age groups: children, 50 percent; adolescents, 66.7 percent; adults, 72.2 percent; and the aged, 44.4 percent. Wyoming, where only two out of 12 respondents see private patients, has the lowest percentage of respondents seeing patients in three of the four age groups: adolescents, 8.3 percent; adults, 16.7 percent; and the aged, 8.3 percent. Arkansas has the lowest percentage seeing children, 6.9 percent. (The reader should appreciate that the number who can see patients in any age group is limited by the total in the State who see any private patients.)

Variations among the State percentages seeing patients in any age group does not necessarily mean that services to any age group in the States with lower percentages necessarily fall short of the need. These data refer only to those respondents who see private patients and does not reflect services provided in other settings (table 3.16).

The Urban-Rural Location of Respondents by State

The division of respondents between urban and rural areas in the States is shown in table 3.17. The division is based on location within a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, in an urban area not within a defined SMSA, and in a non-urban area. SMSAs are described in detail in the section immediately following but suffice it to say here that they are urban centers having at least 50,000 population. Thus, the 3-stage division mentioned above provides a rough index of the urban-rural deployment of respondents.

Among all respondents, 86 percent are located within an SMSA and another 10 percent are in urban, non-SMSA areas, thus making a total of 96 percent in urban areas.

Substantial variations exist among the States on all three indices of location. In Nevada, Utah, and the District of Columbia, all respondents are in SMSAs. The District of Columbia is a unique situation because it is located entirely within an SMSA. Other States with large numbers of respondents and high percentages in SMSAs are New York State with 92.6 percent and California with 95.1 percent. States with high percentages of urban, non-SMSA respondents are Alaska and Wyoming, both with 100 percent, Vermont with 91.2 percent, and North Dakota with 81 percent.[1] States with large percentages of non-urban respondents are Idaho, 36.4 percent; South Dakota, 26.9 percent; Mississippi, 26.7 percent; and Maine, 25.5 percent (table 3.17).

Distribution of Respondents Among Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

As of March 1965, the U.S. Bureau of the Budget had delineated 225 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, including three in Puerto Rico. Basically, SMSAs are sizable concentrations of population, metropolitan in character, and economically and socially related to a central city. They are made up of a county or a group of contiguous counties, possibly spilling over State boundaries, which contain at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or two or more contiguous cities with a combined population of at least 50,000 with the smallest city having a population of at least 15,000. Counties contiguous to the one containing the central city may also be included if they are metropolitan in character and socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, SMSAs are made up of towns and cities rather than counties.

The major advantage in using SMSAs in examining the distribution of psychiatrists is that they provide a larger number of units which are defined on the basis of population density rather than being arbitrarily determined by State boundaries.

It should be pointed out that SMSA identification was made only for the 16,449 respondents and not for the full population of 18,740 psychiatrists. Also, the SMSA coding of the respondents was done using the 1960 list of SMSAs, the most recent available at the time of the survey. The detailed analyses of respondents by SMSA presented in the tables includes only the 56 largest SMSAs, those which had 500,000 population or more in 1960. However, the SMSA population figures used in table 3.3 are for 1965, the figures having become available subsequent to the initial coding of the data. (See footnote 2, table 3.3 for further details.)

Distribution of Respondents Among the 56 Largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas

The ratio of respondents to population in mid-1965 is 8.5 per 100,000. (Excluding the respondents in trainee status reduces the ratio to 6.9 per 100,000.) Both ratios are lower than those for all psychiatrists, of course, because the number of respondents is less than the total number of psychiatrists. The ratios in the individual SMSAs are also slightly lower for the same reason.

The unevenness in the distribution of psychiatrists seen in the State analysis is also evident for respondents in the metropolitan areas of the country as represented by the SMSAs. The median ratio among the 56 largest SMSAs is 7.7 respondents per 100,000 population. Thus, in one half of the nation's largest metropolitan centers, there are 7.7 respondent psychiatrists or less per 100,000 population.

The New York City and Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia SMSAs have the highest ratios, both with 24.8 respondents per 100,000 people. The New York City SMSA has 5.9 percent of the population and 17.2 percent of the respondents while the Washington, D.C. SMSA has 1.2 percent of the population and 3.6 percent of the respondents. At the other end of the extreme, the Gary-Hammond-East Chicago (Indiana) SMSA has 0.3 percent of the population, 0.04 percent of the respondents and a ratio of 1.2 respondents per 100,000 people.

---

[1] Alaska, Wyoming, and Vermont have no SMSAs.

There is, of course, no necessary relationship between the size of an SMSA and its respondent-population ratio. Detroit and San Jose, for example, are fifth and thirty-second in terms of population. Detroit is close to the overall figures with 2.1 percent of the population, 2.1 percent of the respondents, and a ratio of 8.7. San Jose, on the other hand, has 0.5 percent of the population, 1.2 percent of the respondents, and a ratio of 23.2 respondents per 100,000 people (table 3.3).

Major Characteristics of Respondents by SMSA

Sex and Median Age of Respondents by SMSA

Distribution by sex. Among the 14,149 respondents who live in SMSAs, 87.1 percent are men, and 11.8 percent are women (about 1 percent did not report sex). These percentages are, of course, almost identical to those for all respondents.

All of the respondents in the San Juan and Fort Worth SMSAs are men. Two other larger SMSAs have high percentages of men respondents—San Antonio, 98.2 percent, and Dayton, 97.3 percent. Just over half of the SMSAs, 30 out of 56, fall in the 6 percentage point range between 85 and 90 percent. Two SMSAs have notably low percentages of men respondents—Albany-Schenectady-Troy (N.Y.), 75.9 percent, and Honolulu, 70.7 percent (table 3.18).

Median age. The median age of respondents living in SMSAs at the time of the survey is 42.6 years compared with 43 for all respondents. Three SMSAs have respondents whose median age is 50 years or older: Youngstown-Warren, 54.5 years; Jersey City, 51.5 years; and Newark, 50.6 median years. Although the distribution of SMSA median ages is drawn toward the upper end of the age range, the median ages in 35 of the 56 SMSAs are clustered in the relatively narrow range between 40 and 43 years. The most youthful group are the 25 Fort Worth SMSA respondents, all men, whose median age is 36.7 years (table 3.18).

Citizenship of Respondents by SMSA

Among respondents living in SMSAs, the percentages in the five citizenship categories are, of course, very similar to those based on all respondents. Also, the general pattern seen among all SMSA respondents is seen among the individual SMSAs.

U.S. citizens. Among the respondents living in SMSAs, 92.7 percent are U.S. citizens, either native or naturalized. In the Sacramento, Fort Worth, San Juan, and Gary SMSAs, all of the respondents are U.S. citizens. Among the five most heavily populated SMSAs, Los Angeles-Long Beach has the highest percentage, 97.3 percent, and Chicago has the lowest with 90.8 percent citizens. Baltimore, with 83.2 percent, has the lowest rate of U.S. citizenship among the 56 SMSAs studied.

Native citizens make up 76.5 percent of all SMSA respondents. All of the respondents in Sacramento and San Juan are natives of the U.S. In the Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick SMSA only 34.2 percent are natives; Youngstown-Warren is the lowest with 33.3 percent.

Naturalized citizens make up 16.2 percent of all respondents located in SMSAs. In the Youngstown-Warren SMSA, 60 percent (nine out of 15) of respondents are naturalized citizens, and Sacramento and San Juan have none.

In general, because native and naturalized citizens together make up such a large percentage of all SMSA respondents (some 93 percent), SMSAs which have lower percentages of native citizens tend to have higher percentages who are naturalized.

Citizens of foreign countries. Foreign citizens make up 5.8 percent of all SMSA respondents. Baltimore, with 16.5 percent, is the highest, followed by St. Louis with 14.4 percent, Buffalo with 14.3 percent, and Rochester with 14.1 percent. New York and Chicago have 7.1 and 7.5 percent respectively while Los Angeles-Long Beach has only 1.3 percent. Eleven SMSAs among these 56 have no foreign respondents, including Atlanta and San Diego.

Canadians make up only 0.8 percent of all SMSA respondents. Akron, with 8.3 percent, is highest, followed by Portland with 3.1 percent and Cincinnati and Rochester each with 3 percent. Thirty SMSAs among the 56 have no Canadian respondents.

Citizens of other foreign countries make up 2.8 percent of all SMSA respondents. Three SMSAs have relatively high percentages in this category: Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick, 11 percent; Baltimore, 10.2 percent; and St. Louis, 9.4 percent. Twenty-three of the 56 SMSAs have no respondents in this citizenship category (table 3.19).

Work Status by SMSA

Among all respondents located in SMSAs at the time of the survey, 72 percent considered themselves to be working full time in psychiatry or neurology and 20.1 percent were in residency, fellowship, or other post-graduate training. These two categories thus account for 92.1 percent of all SMSA respondents and are responsible for most of the individual variations among the SMSAs. In general, when an SMSA has a larger percentage of trainees than the overall rate, it tends to have a lower percentage employed full time.

Full-time employment. A range of 50 percentage points separates the high and low SMSAs on full-time employment. At the low end, in the Cincinnati, Ohio, SMSA, 50.4 percent of the respondents work full time. Rochester, N.Y., is slightly higher with 52.5 percent. Both SMSAs have twice the overall percentage in trainee status, Cincinnati having 43.6 percent, and Rochester 40.4 percent. At the other extreme, all 15 respondents in the Youngstown-Warren SMSA work full time and several other smaller SMSAs have rates close to 95 percent. The larger SMSAs are, of course, closer to the overall percentage: New York has 74.4 percent full time, Los Angeles-Long Beach has 71.8 percent, and Boston, with a comparatively higher percentage in training, has 61.7 percent who consider themselves to be working full time.

In residency or other training. Respondents in trainee status are located in 45 of the 56 SMSAs and account for as many as 40 to 44 percent of SMSA respondents as previously noted for Cincinnati and Rochester.

Part-time employment. Respondents employed part time are found in all but seven of the 56 SMSAs. Among those with a larger number of respondents, Columbus has 7.6 percent, Newark has 6.6 percent, and Chicago has 6 percent working part time.

Tampa-St. Petersburg and Miami have the highest percentage of retired respondents, 11.9 and 9.5 percent respectively. The reader is referred to table 3.20 for further details and for information on respondents who were not working at the time of the survey because of illness or family responsibilities or who were working but not in psychiatry.

Employment in 11 Work Settings by SMSA

Among most of the 56 SMSAs, the percentages of respondents working 35 hours or more, or full time, follow the general pattern seen among all SMSA respondents among whom the largest percentages are in private practice (20.5 percent), mental hospitals (16 percent), and outpatient clinics (8.2 percent), and so on, down to elementary and secondary school systems (0.1 percent). There are, however, sizable variations among the settings both within and among the SMSAs which the reader should be alert to when making comparisons. These variations probably depend mainly on the presence or absence in the SMSA of a particular type of facility or setting which in turn would be somewhat related to the population of the SMSA. For example, only the New York and Washington, D.C., SMSAs have respondents in all 11 settings while many of the smaller SMSAs have them in only four or five and Gary-Hammond-East Chicago has respondents in only two settings.

Some of the ranges in the SMSA percentages for the larger settings are informative: private practice, San Juan, no respondents—Toledo, 46.2 percent; mental hospitals, Sacramento, no respondents—Hartford, 42 percent; outpatient clinics, Oklahoma City, Phoenix, and Gary, no respondents—Norfolk-Portsmouth, 21.7 percent (table 3.21).

(It should be stressed again that these data are necessarily based only on those respondents who answered the employment setting question, not the 18,740 psychiatrists identified in the survey procedure. There may well have been psychiatrists working full time in some of the SMSA settings who did not reply to the survey or the question.)

Paid Work Activity by SMSA

Direct service to patients is the predominant full-time (35 hours or more per week) paid work activity among all respondents, 39.9 percent, and among those located in SMSAs, 40.3 percent. No more than three respondents in 100 work full time in any of the other four activities. This general pattern prevails among the individual SMSAs with, of course, many individual variations.

Work activity, like work setting, is dependent to some extent on the presence or absence in an SMSA of the facility in which these activities typically occur. This would be particularly true of activities such as in training, teaching, and research.

There is a general tendency for SMSA respondents to be involved in more of the five activities on a full-time basis among the larger SMSAs. Twelve of the 56 SMSAs, mostly larger ones, have respondents working in all five activities on a full-time paid basis. A few SMSAs have full-time respondents in only two work activities and in the Gary SMSA only one activity has full-time respondents, direct service to patients.

Among SMSA respondents, 40.3 percent provide direct services to patients 35 hours or more per week. The range in percentages among the SMSAs is from 17.6 in Syracuse (12 out of 68) to 71.4 in Gary (five out of seven). Respondents in paid trainee status make up 3 percent of SMSA respondents, ranging from none in 14 smaller SMSAs to 14.3 percent in New Orleans. Full time administrators are found in 45 of the 56 SMSAs. Sacramento has the highest rate with 19.2 percent. (See table 3.22 for details.)

Table 3.1 Distribution of Psychiatrists and Ratios Per 100,000 Population by State, 1965

State	State population (in thousands) [1]		All psychiatrists			All psychiatrists except trainees		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Per 100,000	Number	Percent	Per 100,000
Total in the United States	193, 818	100. 0	[2] 18, 551	100. 0	9. 6	15, 056	100. 0	7. 8
Alabama	3, 463	1. 8	92	. 5	2. 7	82	. 5	2. 4
Alaska	253	. 1	10	. 1	4. 0	10	. 1	4. 0
Arizona	1, 609	. 8	68	. 4	4. 2	68	. 5	4. 2
Arkansas	1, 960	1. 0	95	. 5	4. 8	71	. 5	3. 6
California	18, 608	9. 6	2, 446	13. 2	13. 1	2, 037	13. 5	10. 9
Colorado	1, 969	1. 0	244	1. 3	12. 4	194	1. 3	9. 9
Connecticut	2, 833	1. 5	469	2. 5	16. 6	347	2. 3	12. 2
Delaware	505	. 3	52	. 3	10. 3	46	. 3	9. 1
District of Columbia	801	. 4	436	2. 4	[3] 54. 4	339	2. 3	42. 3
Florida	5, 805	3. 0	393	2. 1	6. 8	349	2. 3	6. 0
Georgia	4, 358	2. 2	203	1. 1	4. 7	151	1. 0	3. 5
Hawaii	711	. 4	52	. 3	7. 3	43	. 3	6. 0
Idaho	692	. 4	12	. 1	1. 7	12	. 1	1. 7
Illinois	10, 646	5. 5	882	4. 8	8. 3	725	4. 8	6. 8
Indiana	4, 886	2. 5	206	1. 1	4. 2	186	1. 2	3. 8
Iowa	2, 760	1. 4	159	. 9	5. 8	116	. 8	4. 2
Kansas	2, 234	1. 2	312	1. 7	14. 0	199	1. 3	8. 9
Kentucky	3, 179	1. 6	138	. 7	4. 3	119	. 8	3. 7
Louisiana	3, 534	1. 8	207	1. 1	5. 9	163	1. 1	4. 6
Maine	993	. 5	52	. 3	5. 2	51	. 3	5. 1
Maryland	3, 521	1. 8	610	3. 3	17. 3	488	3. 2	13. 9
Massachusetts	5, 349	2. 8	1, 043	5. 6	19. 5	780	5. 2	14. 6
Michigan	8, 220	4. 2	684	3. 7	8. 3	525	3. 5	6. 4
Minnesota	3, 555	1. 8	218	1. 2	6. 1	175	1. 2	4. 9
Mississippi	2, 322	1. 2	69	. 4	3. 0	60	. 4	2. 6
Missouri	4, 498	2. 3	332	1. 8	7. 4	260	1. 7	5. 8
Montana	706	. 4	21	. 1	3. 0	21	. 1	3. 0
Nebraska	1, 477	. 8	92	. 5	6. 2	69	. 5	4. 7
Nevada	440	. 2	21	. 1	4. 8	20	. 1	4. 5
New Hampshire	669	. 3	41	. 2	6. 1	40	. 3	6. 0
New Jersey	6, 775	3. 5	548	3. 0	8. 1	499	3. 3	7. 4
New Mexico	1, 029	. 5	37	. 2	3. 6	37	. 2	3. 6
New York	18, 075	9. 3	4, 012	21. 6	22. 2	3, 272	21. 7	18. 1
North Carolina	4, 914	2. 5	291	1. 6	5. 9	213	1. 4	4. 3
North Dakota	652	. 3	22	. 1	3. 4	22	. 1	3. 4
Ohio	10, 247	5. 3	689	3. 7	6. 7	549	3. 6	5. 4
Oklahoma	2, 483	1. 3	125	. 7	5. 0	96	. 6	3. 9
Oregon	1, 900	1. 0	109	. 6	5. 7	92	. 6	4. 8
Pennsylvania	11, 522	5. 9	1, 157	6. 2	10. 0	937	6. 2	8. 1
Rhode Island	891	. 5	94	. 5	10. 5	82	. 5	9. 2
South Carolina	2, 543	1. 3	96	. 5	3. 8	74	. 5	2. 9
South Dakota	703	. 4	28	. 2	4. 0	27	. 2	3. 8
Tennessee	3, 846	2. 0	159	. 9	4. 1	142	. 9	3. 7
Texas	10, 552	5. 4	562	3. 0	5. 3	470	3. 1	4. 5
Utah	990	. 5	67	. 4	6. 8	52	. 3	5. 3
Vermont	397	. 2	38	. 2	9. 6	29	. 2	7. 3
Virginia	4, 456	2. 3	272	1. 5	6. 1	218	1. 4	4. 9
Washington	2, 990	1. 5	258	1. 4	8. 6	216	1. 4	7. 2

---

[1] Source for population of States: *Current Population Reports—Population Estimates: Estimates of the Population of States by Age: July 1, 1964, With Provisional Estimates for July 1, 1965.* Bureau of the Census, Series P-25, No. 333, Mar. 30, 1966.

[2] Includes only psychiatrists residing in the United States at the time of the survey. Does not include Puerto Rico (92), APO/FPO addressees (76), foreign (4), and no data on location of residence (17) which, if included, brings the total to 18,740.

[3] The District of Columbia, because of its unique situation, is probably more appropriately compared with metropolitan areas rather than States. See table 3.3.

Table 3.1 Distribution of Psychiatrists and Ratios Per 100,000 Population by State, 1965—Con.

State	State population (in thousands) [1]		All psychiatrists			All psychiatrists except trainees		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Per 100,000	Number	Percent	Per 100,000
West Virginia	1, 812	. 9	43	. 2	2. 4	43	. 3	2. 4
Wisconsin	4, 145	2. 1	272	1. 5	6. 6	227	1. 5	5. 5
Wyoming	340	. 2	13	. 1	3. 8	13	. 1	3. 8

Table 3.2 Major Characteristics of Respondents by State, 1965

State	Total respondents		Percent of respondents in State								Median age
	Number	Percent	Men	U.S. citizens	Certified	3 or more years of training	Employed full time	Employed part time	Seeing private patients	Located in an SMSA	
Total respondents	16, 449	100. 0	87. 3	91. 7	37. 3	67. 5	72. 1	4. 6	52. 0	86. 0	43. 0
Alabama	82	. 5	86. 6	89. 0	30. 5	59. 8	70. 7	8. 5	39. 0	87. 8	45. 0
Alaska	9	. 1	55. 6	100. 0	33. 3	77. 8	100. 0	—	22. 2	—	47. 0
Arizona	59	. 4	88. 1	94. 9	37. 3	66. 1	88. 1	1. 7	61. 0	96. 6	44. 9
Arkansas	87	. 5	88. 5	98. 9	34. 5	52. 9	66. 7	1. 1	17. 2	87. 4	48. 8
California	2, 173	13. 2	89. 2	97. 1	41. 5	70. 5	72. 9	5. 0	58. 1	95. 1	42. 7
Colorado	229	1. 4	90. 0	95. 6	37. 1	72. 9	72. 1	3. 9	51. 5	96. 1	40. 3
Connecticut	413	2. 5	91. 8	85. 5	35. 1	68. 3	67. 1	3. 1	55. 4	83. 1	41. 0
Delaware	46	. 3	82. 6	89. 1	43. 5	65. 2	78. 3	4. 3	47. 8	84. 8	47. 8
District of Columbia	389	2. 4	86. 1	95. 4	39. 6	68. 6	69. 4	3. 9	51. 9	100. 0	40. 8
Florida	353	2. 1	92. 1	90. 9	43. 3	64. 9	68. 3	2. 8	46. 2	70. 0	44. 1
Georgia	173	1. 1	92. 5	84. 4	32. 9	65. 3	67. 1	3. 5	39. 9	75. 1	42. 4
Hawaii	43	. 3	72. 1	88. 4	37. 2	72. 1	69. 8	7. 0	46. 5	95. 3	42. 5
Idaho	11	. 1	100. 0	81. 8	9. 1	54. 5	81. 8	9. 1	36. 4	9. 1	49. 5
Illinois	771	4. 7	86. 5	90. 7	40. 3	66. 3	73. 3	6. 2	60. 6	91. 7	43. 6
Indiana	176	1. 1	89. 8	96. 6	39. 8	58. 5	82. 4	4. 0	47. 2	61. 4	47. 7
Iowa	143	. 9	87. 4	86. 7	29. 4	52. 4	67. 8	3. 5	40. 6	25. 9	44. 1
Kansas	288	1. 8	93. 1	81. 6	30. 2	66. 0	60. 4	1. 0	27. 4	86. 5	38. 8
Kentucky	120	. 7	86. 7	90. 0	32. 5	65. 8	77. 5	5. 0	30. 8	85. 8	44. 1
Louisiana	178	1. 1	89. 9	97. 2	33. 1	71. 3	70. 8	2. 2	52. 8	84. 8	39. 1
Maine	47	. 3	89. 4	87. 2	38. 3	46. 8	70. 2	6. 4	31. 9	23. 4	54. 0
Maryland	538	3. 3	86. 4	87. 7	34. 4	73. 4	69. 7	3. 5	47. 8	93. 1	41. 0
Massachusetts	904	5. 5	85. 3	92. 3	39. 7	68. 6	64. 0	5. 2	55. 3	90. 0	41. 8
Michigan	609	3. 7	89. 2	87. 7	36. 9	70. 3	69. 3	4. 3	50. 9	88. 7	41. 9
Minnesota	205	1. 2	92. 2	90. 2	44. 4	59. 0	71. 7	4. 9	49. 8	64. 9	42. 6
Mississippi	60	. 4	85. 0	100. 0	28. 3	53. 3	76. 7	5. 0	33. 3	36. 7	43. 4
Missouri	289	1. 8	87. 9	85. 8	34. 6	67. 1	68. 2	6. 2	43. 6	86. 2	41. 9
Montana	18	. 1	94. 4	100. 0	44. 4	88. 9	100. 0	—	72. 2	44. 4	44. 5
Nebraska	86	. 5	89. 5	96. 5	33. 7	59. 3	65. 1	4. 7	31. 4	83. 7	43. 8
Nevada	14	. 1	100. 0	100. 0	50. 0	57. 1	85. 7	7. 1	21. 4	100. 0	47. 0
New Hampshire	35	. 2	77. 1	97. 1	42. 9	60. 0	82. 9	11. 4	48. 6	20. 0	52. 6
New Jersey	466	2. 8	87. 3	95. 1	41. 8	69. 1	82. 2	4. 7	55. 4	79. 4	47. 2
New Mexico	34	. 2	91. 2	79. 4	26. 5	55. 9	82. 4	8. 8	50. 0	67. 6	43. 8
New York	3, 456	21. 0	83. 0	90. 0	37. 8	67. 0	73. 2	4. 7	56. 1	92. 6	44. 9
North Carolina	260	1. 6	90. 0	93. 1	31. 9	63. 5	65. 4	4. 6	38. 1	58. 1	39. 7
North Dakota	21	. 1	85. 7	71. 4	33. 3	76. 2	90. 5	4. 8	42. 9	14. 3	46. 5
Ohio	611	3. 7	86. 7	93. 1	29. 5	63. 8	70. 2	4. 9	50. 7	90. 5	43. 3
Oklahoma	114	. 7	91. 2	89. 5	30. 7	63. 2	70. 2	2. 6	51. 8	83. 3	43. 2
Oregon	102	. 6	87. 3	94. 1	33. 3	59. 8	75. 5	3. 9	43. 1	78. 4	44. 5
Pennsylvania	1, 002	6. 1	88. 3	92. 1	42. 8	70. 1	72. 5	3. 9	55. 6	91. 9	42. 3
Rhode Island	82	. 5	81. 7	80. 5	34. 1	74. 4	81. 7	7. 3	48. 8	80. 5	43. 7
South Carolina	79	. 5	91. 1	97. 5	21. 5	50. 6	64. 6	7. 6	34. 2	87. 3	38. 8
South Dakota	26	. 2	88. 5	84. 6	23. 1	69. 2	88. 5	3. 8	26. 9	15. 4	50. 5

Table 3.2 Major Characteristics of Respondents by State, 1965—Continued

State	Total respondents		Percent of respondents in State								Median age
	Number	Percent	Men	U.S. citizens	Certified	3 or more years of training	Employed full time	Employed part time	Seeing private patients	Located in an SMSA	
Tennessee	142	. 9	88. 7	93. 7	26. 8	54. 2	79. 6	4. 9	45. 8	84. 5	49. 1
Texas	500	3. 0	91. 2	95. 8	31. 2	71. 2	77. 6	4. 2	51. 0	91. 4	41. 8
Utah	62	. 4	90. 3	100. 0	29. 0	72. 6	64. 5	9. 7	50. 0	100. 0	42. 6
Vermont	34	. 2	91. 2	70. 6	41. 2	64. 7	76. 5	5. 9	44. 1	—	43. 8
Virginia	233	1. 4	85. 8	87. 1	30. 9	63. 9	70. 8	5. 6	49. 4	62. 2	43. 6
Washington	229	1. 4	91. 3	92. 1	34. 5	70. 7	75. 5	4. 4	54. 1	85. 2	41. 8
West Virginia	40	. 2	75. 0	90. 0	40. 0	60. 0	92. 5	—	57. 5	57. 5	47. 3
Wisconsin	239	1. 5	88. 7	91. 6	41. 0	69. 9	74. 9	5. 4	52. 3	79. 5	42. 2
Wyoming	12	. 1	100. 0	100. 0	33. 3	75. 0	91. 7	8. 3	16. 7	—	42. 0
APO/FPO	72	. 4	98. 6	98. 6	16. 7	80. 6	86. 1	6. 9	12. 5	—	31. 6
Puerto Rico	69	. 4	89. 9	100. 0	23. 2	88. 4	84. 1	—	59. 4	—	42. 1
Canada	3	(*)	100. 0	—	—	66. 7	66. 7	—	33. 3	—	—
Foreign	1	(*)	100. 0	100. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No report	12	(*)	66. 7	83. 3	33. 3	50. 0	66. 7	8. 3	41. 7	25. 0	—

Table 3.3 Distribution of Respondents and Ratios Per 100,000 Population in the 56 Largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1965

SMSA[1]	State	Population		All respondents			All respondents except trainees		
		Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number	Percent	Per 100,000 population	Number	Percent	Per 100,000 population
Total respondents		193, 818	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0	8. 5	13, 277	100. 0	6. 9
New York	New York	11, 366	5. 9	2, 824	17. 2	24. 8	2, 306	17. 4	20. 3
Los Angeles-Long Beach.	California	6, 765	3. 5	858	5. 2	12. 7	692	5. 2	10. 2
Chicago	Illinois	6, 689	3. 5	663	4. 0	9. 9	529	4. 0	7. 9
Philadelphia	Pennsylvania-New Jersey.	4, 664	2. 4	663	4. 0	14. 2	517	3. 9	11. 1
Detroit	Michigan	3, 987	2. 1	346	2. 1	8. 7	265	2. 0	6. 6
Boston, Lawrence-Haverhill, Lowell.[2]	Massachusetts	3, 205	1. 7	682	4. 1	21. 3	479	3. 6	14. 9
San Francisco-Oakland.	California	2, 918	1. 5	572	3. 5	19. 6	466	3. 5	16. 0
Washington	District of Columbia-Maryland-Virginia.	2, 408	1. 2	597	3. 6	24. 8	484	3. 6	20. 1
Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	2, 372	1. 2	172	1. 0	7. 3	138	1. 0	5. 8
St. Louis	Missouri-Illinois	2, 249	1. 2	202	1. 2	9. 0	149	1. 1	6. 6
Cleveland	Ohio	2, 000	1. 0	173	1. 1	8. 6	138	1. 0	6. 9
Baltimore	Maryland	1, 854	1. 0	333	2. 0	18. 0	244	1. 8	13. 2
Newark	New Jersey	1, 851	1. 0	166	1. 0	9. 0	156	1. 2	8. 4
Houston	Texas	1, 696	. 9	112	. 7	6. 6	92	. 7	5. 4
Minneapolis-St. Paul	Minnesota	1, 612	. 8	128	. 8	7. 9	105	. 8	6. 5
Cincinnati	Ohio-Kentucky-Indiana.	1, 347	. 7	133	. 8	9. 9	75	. 6	5. 6
Buffalo	New York	1, 320	. 7	84	. 5	6. 4	67	. 5	5. 1
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic.	New Jersey	1, 307	. 7	65	. 4	5. 0	65	. 5	5. 0
Dallas	Texas	1, 289	. 7	101	. 6	7. 8	82	. 6	6. 4
Milwaukee	Wisconsin	1, 275	. 7	107	. 7	8. 4	90	. 7	7. 1
Atlanta	Georgia	1, 216	. 6	81	. 5	6. 7	68	. 5	5. 6
Kansas City	Missouri-Kansas	1, 183	. 6	74	. 4	6. 3	54	. 4	4. 6
Seattle-Everett	Washington	1, 179	. 6	133	. 8	11. 3	99	. 7	8. 4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.3 Distribution of Respondents and Ratios Per 100,000 Population in the 56 Largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1965—Continued

SMSA [1]	State	Population		All respondents			All respondents except trainees		
		Number (in thousands)	Percent	Number	Percent	Per 100,000 population	Number	Percent	Per 100,000 population
San Diego	California	1, 136	. 6	87	. 5	7. 7	87	. 7	7. 7
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove.	California	1, 107	. 6	38	. 2	3. 4	36	. 3	3. 3
Denver	Colorado	1, 073	. 6	177	1. 1	16. 5	137	1. 0	12. 8
Miami	Florida	1, 061	. 5	116	. 7	10. 9	90	. 7	8. 5
New Orleans	Louisiana	1, 027	. 5	126	. 8	12. 3	85	. 6	8. 3
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario.	California	1, 026	. 5	68	. 4	6. 6	59	. 4	5. 8
Indianapolis	Indiana	984	. 5	76	. 5	7. 7	57	. 4	5. 8
Portland	Oregon-Washington	897	. 5	65	. 4	7. 2	55	. 4	6. 1
San Jose	California	885	. 5	205	1. 2	23. 2	160	1. 2	18. 1
Tampa-St. Petersburg.	Florida	873	. 5	42	. 3	4. 8	42	. 3	4. 8
Columbus	Ohio	847	. 4	119	. 7	14. 0	86	. 6	10. 2
Phoenix	Arizona	818	. 4	41	. 2	5. 0	41	. 3	5. 0
San Antonio	Texas	808	. 4	55	. 3	6. 8	54	. 4	6. 7
Rochester	New York	804	. 4	99	. 6	12. 3	59	. 4	7. 3
Dayton	Ohio	791	. 4	37	. 2	4. 7	33	. 2	4. 2
Louisville	Kentucky-Indiana	771	. 4	54	. 3	7. 0	41	. 3	5. 3
Hartford, New Britain.[2]	Connecticut	765	. 4	100	. 6	13. 1	71	. 5	9. 3
Memphis	Tennessee-Arkansas	740	. 4	41	. 2	5. 5	34	. 3	4. 6
Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick.	Rhode Island	739	. 4	73	. 4	9. 9	70	. 5	9. 5
Sacramento	California	737	. 4	26	. 2	3. 5	26	. 2	3. 5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy.	New York	697	. 4	54	. 3	7. 7	45	. 3	6. 5
Toledo	Ohio-Michigan	657	. 3	26	. 2	4. 0	26	. 2	4. 0
Akron	Ohio	650	. 3	24	. 1	3. 7	24	. 2	3. 7
Birmingham	Alabama	644	. 3	30	. 2	4. 7	21	. 2	3. 3
Norfolk-Portsmouth	Virginia	637	. 3	23	. 1	3. 6	23	. 2	3. 6
Fort Worth	Texas	627	. 3	25	. 2	4. 0	25	. 2	4. 0
Jersey City	New Jersey	619	. 3	17	. 1	2. 7	16	. 1	2. 6
Syracuse	New York	606	. 3	68	. 4	11. 2	47	. 4	7. 8
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago.	Indiana	596	. 3	7	(*)	1. 2	7	. 1	1. 2
Oklahoma City	Oklahoma	585	. 3	74	. 4	12. 6	51	. 4	8. 7
Honolulu	Hawaii	571	. 3	41	. 2	7. 2	32	. 2	5. 6
Youngstown-Warren	Ohio	523	. 3	15	. 1	2. 9	15	. 1	2. 9
San Juan	Puerto Rico	648	. 3	13	. 1	2. 0	12	. 1	1. 9

---

[1] As defined by Bureau of the Census in 1965 (see page 33) and listed in order from high to low population. Respondents were identified with the appropriate SMSA on the basis of the 1960 definitions which were the most recent available at the time the data were processed. See footnote 2 for possible influence on Boston and Hartford. Source for population of SMSAs: *Current Population Reports—Population Estimates: Estimates of the Population of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas: July 1, 1965.* Bureau of the Census Series P-25, No. 371, August 14, 1967, table 4.

[2] The respondent totals for the Boston and Hartford State Economic Areas (SEA) are possibly too low by the number of respondents (if any) in Lawrence-Haverbill, Lowell, and New Britain because these cities were too small to be included in the 1960 list of areas (under 500,000) to which respondents were originally assigned.

Table 3.4 Major Characteristics of Respondents in the 56 Largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1965 [1]

SMSA [2]	Total respondents		Percent of respondents in SMSA				Median age
	Number	Percent	Men	U.S. citizens	Employed full time	Employed part time	
Total respondents	16,449	100.0	87.3	91.7	72.1	4.6	43.0
Total in all SMSAs	14,149	86.0	87.1	92.7	72.0	4.3	42.6
New York	2,824	17.2	82.9	91.2	74.4	4.4	44.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach	858	5.2	90.2	97.3	71.8	5.0	42.4
Boston	682	4.1	84.5	94.1	61.7	5.1	40.1
Chicago	663	4.0	85.5	90.8	71.6	6.0	42.7
Philadelphia	663	4.0	88.4	92.6	71.9	3.3	40.7
Washington, D.C	597	3.6	86.6	95.5	73.4	3.7	40.5
San Francisco-Oakland	572	3.5	87.8	98.1	71.5	5.4	41.2
Detroit	346	2.1	88.2	87.3	69.9	4.3	41.2
Baltimore	333	2.0	85.6	83.2	65.5	3.9	41.6
San Jose	205	1.2	87.3	96.1	70.7	4.4	41.5
St. Louis	202	1.2	88.1	84.7	65.8	5.0	41.1
Denver	177	1.1	89.8	95.5	70.0	4.5	40.3
Cleveland	173	1.1	85.0	96.0	72.3	4.0	42.8
Pittsburgh	172	1.0	87.2	94.2	73.3	2.9	43.8
Newark	166	1.0	84.9	94.6	82.5	6.6	50.6
Cincinnati	133	.8	89.5	91.0	50.4	5.3	37.3
Seattle-Everett	133	.8	89.5	94.0	66.9	5.3	40.0
Minneapolis-St. Paul	128	.8	92.2	93.8	74.2	4.7	41.8
New Orleans	126	.8	88.1	96.0	63.5	2.4	37.8
Columbus	119	.7	80.7	85.7	59.7	7.6	43.3
Miami	116	.7	94.8	91.4	65.5	.9	41.6
Houston	112	.7	82.1	93.8	76.8	4.5	43.1
Milwaukee	107	.7	86.9	92.5	74.8	6.5	44.2
Dallas	101	.6	88.1	96.0	77.2	3.0	40.6
Hartford	100	.6	94.0	90.0	64.0	3.0	43.2
Rochester	99	.6	89.9	84.8	52.5	4.0	38.7
San Diego	87	.5	93.1	97.7	86.2	5.7	40.7
Buffalo	84	.5	88.1	84.5	70.2	7.1	45.9
Atlanta	81	.5	91.4	96.3	79.0	2.5	43.0
Indianapolis	76	.5	86.8	96.1	68.4	2.6	43.1
Kansas City	74	.4	89.2	91.9	67.6	4.1	40.3
Oklahoma City	74	.4	87.8	85.1	63.5	2.7	41.8
Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick	73	.4	80.8	84.9	82.2	8.2	46.0
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	68	.4	83.8	97.1	76.5	4.4	48.9
Syracuse	68	.4	85.3	95.6	63.2	4.4	39.8
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	65	.4	87.7	96.9	92.3	3.1	43.1
Portland	65	.4	92.3	90.8	76.9	4.6	43.9
San Antonio	55	.3	98.2	98.2	89.1	5.5	42.9
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	54	.3	75.9	94.4	79.6	1.9	46.8
Louisville	54	.3	85.2	87.0	63.0	3.7	44.1
Tampa-St. Petersburg	42	.3	92.9	97.6	85.7	2.4	47.7
Honolulu	41	.2	70.7	90.2	68.3	7.3	42.8
Memphis	41	.2	90.2	95.1	80.5	—	46.2
Phoenix	41	.2	85.4	97.6	85.4	2.4	47.2
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	38	.2	94.7	94.7	84.2	2.6	42.7
Dayton	37	.2	97.3	97.3	83.8	5.4	47.0
Birmingham	30	.2	83.3	90.0	66.7	—	43.1
Sacramento	26	.2	92.3	100.0	96.2	—	43.7
Toledo	26	.2	88.5	96.2	84.6	7.7	47.2
Fort Worth	25	.2	100.0	100.0	96.0	—	36.7
Akron	24	.1	91.7	87.5	95.8	—	43.7
Norfolk-Portsmouth	23	.1	91.3	95.7	95.7	4.3	42.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.4 Major Characteristics of Respondents in the 56 Largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1965 [1]—Continued

SMSA [2]	Total respondents		Percent of respondents in SMSA				Median age
	Number	Percent	Men	U.S. citizens	Employed full time	Employed part time	
Jersey City	17	. 1	88. 2	94. 1	88. 2	5. 9	51. 5
Youngstown-Warren	15	. 1	93. 3	93. 3	100. 0	—	54. 5
San Juan	13	. 1	100. 0	100. 0	92. 3	—	42. 4
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	7	(*)	85. 7	100. 0	85. 7	14. 3	46. 2

---

[1] These SMSAs contained 500,000 or more people in 1960. See page 33 for definition of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA).

[2] Ranked according to the number of respondents in the SMSA.

Table 3.5 Distribution of Men and Women Respondents and Median Age by State, 1965

State	Total respondents [1]		Men		Women		Median age
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total respondents	16, 449	100. 0	14, 368	87. 3	1, 902	11. 6	43. 0
Alabama	82	0. 5	71	86. 6	9	11. 0	45. 0
Alaska	9	. 1	5	55. 6	4	44. 4	47. 0
Arizona	59	. 4	52	88. 1	5	8. 5	44. 9
Arkansas	87	. 5	77	88. 5	9	10. 3	48. 8
California	2, 173	13. 2	1, 939	89. 2	216	9. 9	42. 7
Colorado	229	1. 4	206	90. 0	23	10. 0	40. 3
Connecticut	413	2. 5	379	91. 8	32	7. 7	41. 0
Delaware	46	. 3	38	82. 6	8	17. 4	47. 8
District of Columbia	389	2. 4	335	86. 1	51	13. 1	40. 8
Florida	353	2. 1	325	92. 1	16	4. 5	44. 1
Georgia	173	1. 1	160	92. 5	11	6. 4	42. 4
Hawaii	43	. 3	31	72. 1	11	25. 6	42. 5
Idaho	11	. 1	11	100. 0	—	—	49. 5
Illinois	771	4. 7	667	86. 5	100	13. 0	43. 6
Indiana	176	1. 1	158	89. 8	16	9. 1	47. 7
Iowa	143	. 9	125	87. 4	17	11. 9	44. 1
Kansas	288	1. 8	268	93. 1	16	5. 6	38. 8
Kentucky	120	. 7	104	86. 7	13	10. 8	44. 1
Louisiana	178	1. 1	160	89. 9	16	9. 0	39. 1
Maine	47	. 3	42	89. 4	5	10. 6	54. 0
Maryland	538	3. 3	465	86. 4	68	12. 6	41. 0
Massachusetts	904	5. 5	771	85. 3	118	13. 1	41, 8
Michigan	609	3. 7	543	89. 2	62	10. 2	41. 9
Minnesota	205	1. 2	189	92. 2	14	6. 8	42. 6
Mississippi	60	. 4	51	85. 0	9	15. 0	43. 4
Missouri	289	1. 8	254	87. 9	32	11. 1	41. 9
Montana	18	. 1	17	94. 4	1	5. 6	44. 5
Nebraska	86	. 5	77	89. 5	7	8. 1	43. 8
Nevada	14	. 1	14	100. 0	—	—	47. 0
New Hampshire	35	. 2	27	77. 1	8	22. 9	52. 6
New Jersey	466	2. 8	407	87. 3	53	11. 4	47. 2
New Mexico	34	. 2	31	91. 2	1	2. 9	43. 8
New York	3, 456	21. 0	2, 870	83. 0	547	15. 8	44. 9
North Carolina	260	1. 6	234	90. 0	19	7. 3	39. 7
North Dakota	21	. 1	18	85. 7	2	9. 5	46. 5
Ohio	611	3. 7	530	86. 7	76	12. 4	43. 3
Oklahoma	114	. 7	104	91. 2	9	7. 9	43. 2
Oregon	102	. 6	89	87. 3	11	10. 8	44. 5
Pennsylvania	1, 002	6. 1	885	88. 3	113	11. 3	42. 3
Rhode Island	82	. 5	67	81. 7	12	14. 6	43. 7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.5 Distribution of Men and Women Respondents and Median Age by State, 1965—Con.

State	Total respondents[1]		Men		Women		Median age
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
South Carolina	79	.5	72	91.1	7	8.9	38.8
South Dakota	26	.2	23	88.5	3	11.5	50.5
Tennessee	142	.9	126	88.7	15	10.6	49.1
Texas	500	3.0	456	91.2	39	7.8	41.8
Utah	62	.4	56	90.3	5	8.1	42.6
Vermont	34	.2	31	91.2	3	8.8	43.8
Virginia	233	1.4	200	85.8	29	12.4	43.6
Washington	229	1.4	209	91.3	17	7.4	41.8
West Virginia	40	.2	30	75.0	9	22.5	47.3
Wisconsin	239	1.5	212	88.7	24	10.0	42.2
Wyoming	12	.1	12	100.0	—	—	42.0
APO/FPO	72	.4	71	98.6	1	1.4	31.6
Puerto Rico	69	.4	62	89.9	7	10.1	42.1
Canada	3	(*)	3	100.0	—	—	(2)
Foreign	1	(*)	1	100.0	—	—	(2)
No report	12	(*)	8	66.7	3	25.0	(2)

[1] Unemployed respondents were counted in State of residence. The percentages for men and women are based on the State total and may not sum to 100 percent since the State total also includes those who did not report on sex (179 respondents).

[2] Median not computed due to the limited number of respondents.

Table 3.6 Citizenship Status of Respondents by State, 1965

State	Total respondents	Citizenship (percents)							
		United States			Foreign				No report
		Total	Native	Naturalized	Total	Applicants for United States	Canadian	Other foreign	
Total respondents:									
Number	16,449	15,087	12,365	2,722	1,101	421	157	523	261
Percent	100.0	91.7	75.2	16.5	6.7	2.6	1.0	3.2	1.6
Alabama	82	89.0	86.6	2.4	4.9	2.4	—	2.4	6.1
Alaska	9	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	59	94.9	84.7	10.2	1.7	1.7	—	—	3.4
Arkansas	87	98.9	94.3	4.6	—	—	—	—	1.1
California	2,173	97.1	85.8	11.3	1.6	.6	.6	.4	1.3
Colorado	229	95.6	88.2	7.4	2.6	1.3	.4	.9	1.7
Connecticut	413	85.5	68.0	17.4	13.6	5.8	1.2	6.5	1.0
Delaware	46	89.1	52.2	37.0	10.9	8.7	—	2.2	—
District of Columbia	389	95.4	83.5	11.8	2.8	1.0	.3	1.5	1.8
Florida	353	90.9	79.0	11.9	5.1	2.3	.8	2.0	4.0
Georgia	173	84.4	76.9	7.5	12.7	6.4	—	6.4	2.9
Hawaii	43	88.4	81.4	7.0	9.3	7.0	—	2.3	2.3
Idaho	11	81.8	81.8	—	9.1	9.1	—	—	9.1
Illinois	771	90.7	67.2	23.5	7.8	3.6	.4	3.8	1.6
Indiana	176	96.6	88.1	8.5	1.7	1.7	—	—	1.7
Iowa	143	86.7	74.1	12.6	12.6	7.7	1.4	3.5	.7
Kansas	288	81.6	64.6	17.0	17.0	3.8	4.5	8.7	1.4
Kentucky	120	90.0	76.7	13.3	8.3	5.8	—	2.5	1.7
Louisiana	178	97.2	92.7	4.5	1.1	—	—	1.1	1.7
Maine	47	87.2	44.7	42.6	10.6	4.3	2.1	4.3	2.1
Maryland	538	87.7	71.9	15.8	11.5	3.9	.6	7.1	.7
Massachusetts	904	92.3	78.3	13.9	6.1	2.3	.6	3.2	1.7
Michigan	609	87.7	72.7	14.9	11.3	2.0	2.8	6.6	1.0
Minnesota	205	90.2	82.0	8.3	8.8	3.4	2.0	3.4	1.0
Mississippi	60	100.0	96.7	3.3	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri	289	85.8	73.7	12.1	12.8	4.2	.7	8.0	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.6 Citizenship Status of Respondents by State, 1965—Continued

State	Total respondents	Citizenship (percents)							
		United States			Foreign				
		Total	Native	Naturalized	Total	Applicants for United States	Canadian	Other foreign	No report
Montana	18	100. 0	72. 2	27. 8	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	86	96. 5	84. 9	11. 6	1. 2	—	—	1. 2	2. 3
Nevada	14	100. 0	92. 9	7. 1	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	35	97. 1	62. 9	34. 3	2. 9	2. 9	—	—	—
New Jersey	466	95. 1	63. 5	31. 5	2. 6	1. 5	—	1. 1	2. 4
New Mexico	34	79. 4	70. 6	8. 8	11. 8	2. 9	2. 9	5. 9	8. 8
New York	3, 456	90. 0	64. 5	25. 5	8. 2	3. 1	1. 0	4. 2	1. 7
North Carolina	260	93. 1	83. 5	9. 6	4. 6	1. 9	. 4	2. 3	2. 3
North Dakota	21	71. 4	52. 4	19. 0	23. 8	14. 3	4. 8	4. 8	4. 8
Ohio	611	93. 1	68. 1	25. 0	5. 9	1. 8	1. 5	2. 6	1. 0
Oklahoma	114	89. 5	85. 1	4. 4	7. 0	2. 6	. 9	3. 5	3. 5
Oregon	102	94. 1	83. 3	10. 8	4. 9	2. 0	1. 0	2. 0	1. 0
Pennsylvania	1, 002	92. 1	82. 5	9. 6	7. 3	2. 3	2. 2	2. 8	. 6
Rhode Island	82	80. 5	36. 6	43. 9	15. 9	2. 4	—	13. 4	3. 7
South Carolina	79	97. 5	89. 9	7. 6	—	—	—	—	2. 5
South Dakota	26	84. 6	57. 7	26. 9	15. 4	11. 5	3. 8	—	—
Tennessee	142	93. 7	76. 1	17. 6	5. 6	2. 1	—	3. 5	. 7
Texas	500	95. 8	89. 0	6. 8	3. 0	1. 8	—	1. 2	1. 2
Utah	62	100. 0	96. 8	3. 2	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	34	70. 6	55. 9	14. 7	29. 4	8. 8	11. 8	8. 8	—
Virginia	233	87. 1	67. 8	19. 3	10. 7	4. 7	. 9	5. 2	2. 1
Washington	229	92. 1	79. 9	12. 2	5. 2	2. 6	1. 7	. 9	2. 6
West Virginia	40	90. 0	75. 0	15. 0	7. 5	5. 0	—	2. 5	2. 5
Wisconsin	239	91. 6	81. 2	10. 5	6. 3	3. 8	. 8	1. 7	2. 1
Wyoming	12	100. 0	91. 7	8. 3	—	—	—	—	—
APO/FPO	72	98. 6	91. 7	6. 9	1. 4	—	—	1. 4	—
Puerto Rico	69	100. 0	88. 4	11. 6	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	3	—	—	—	66. 7	—	33. 3	33. 3	33. 3
Foreign	1	100. 0	100. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
No report	12	83. 3	58. 3	25. 0	8. 3	—	8. 3	—	8. 3

NOTE.—Percentages add across to 100 percent.

Table 3.7 Years of Training of Respondents by State, 1965

State	Total respondents	Years of training completed (percents)			State	Total respondents	Years of training completed (percents)		
		3 years or more	Less than 3 years (including none)	No report			3 years or more	Less than 3 years (including none)	No report
Total respondents	16, 449	67. 5	27. 1	5. 3	Iowa	143	52. 4	39. 9	7. 7
Alabama	82	59. 8	30. 5	9. 8	Kansas	288	66. 0	30. 2	3. 8
Alaska	9	77. 8	22. 2	—	Kentucky	120	65. 8	26. 7	7. 5
Arizona	59	66. 1	23. 7	10. 2	Louisiana	178	71. 3	24. 7	3. 9
Arkansas	87	52. 9	32. 2	14. 9	Maine	47	46. 8	46. 8	6. 4
California	2, 173	70. 5	24. 7	4. 8	Maryland	538	73. 4	22. 7	3. 9
Colorado	229	72. 9	24. 0	3. 1	Massachusetts	904	68. 6	27. 3	4. 1
Connecticut	413	68. 3	28. 1	3. 6	Michigan	609	70. 3	26. 8	3. 0
Delaware	46	65. 2	23. 9	10. 9	Minnesota	205	59. 0	37. 6	3. 4
District of Columbia	389	68. 6	25. 4	5. 9	Mississippi	60	53. 3	35. 0	11. 7
Florida	353	64. 9	27. 8	7. 4	Missouri	289	67. 1	29. 8	3. 1
Georgia	173	65. 3	32. 4	2. 3	Montana	81	88. 9	11. 1	—
Hawaii	43	72. 1	23. 3	4. 7	Nebraska	86	59. 3	34. 9	5. 8
Idaho	11	54. 5	27. 3	18. 2	Nevada	14	57. 1	35. 7	7. 1
Illinois	771	66. 3	26. 6	7. 1	New Hampshire	35	60. 0	37. 1	2. 9
Indiana	176	58. 5	35. 2	6. 2	New Jersey	466	69. 1	22. 5	8. 4

Table 3.7 Years of Training of Respondents by State, 1965—Continued

State	Total respondents	Years of training completed (percents)		
		3 years or more	Less than 3 years (including none)	No report
New Mexico	34	55. 9	32. 4	11. 8
New York	3, 456	67. 0	26. 1	6. 9
North Carolina	260	63. 5	33. 1	3. 5
North Dakota	21	76. 2	14. 3	9. 5
Ohio	611	63. 8	30. 6	5. 6
Oklahoma	114	63. 2	28. 1	8. 8
Oregon	102	59. 8	37. 3	2. 9
Pennsylvania	1, 002	70. 1	27. 1	2. 8
Rhode Island	82	74. 4	19. 5	6. 1
South Carolina	79	50. 6	45. 6	3. 8
South Dakota	26	69. 2	23. 1	7. 7
Tennessee	142	54. 2	42. 2	3. 5
Texas	500	71. 2	25. 8	3. 0
Utah	62	72. 6	25. 8	1. 6
Vermont	34	64. 7	29. 4	5. 9
Virginia	233	63. 9	29. 2	6. 9
Washington	229	70. 7	24. 0	5. 2
West Virginia	40	60. 0	25. 0	15. 0
Wisconsin	239	69. 9	26. 8	3. 3
Wyoming	12	75. 0	25. 0	—
APO/FPO	72	80. 6	18. 1	1. 4
Puerto Rico	69	88. 4	8. 7	2. 9
Canada	3	66. 7	—	33. 3
Foreign	1	—	100. 0	—
No report	12	50. 0	41. 7	8. 3

Table 3.8 Certification of Respondents by State, 1965

State	Total respondents	Total certified		Field of certification (percents)				Canadian
		Number	Percent	Psychiatry (only)	Psychiatry and neurology	Child psychiatry	Neurology (only)	
Total respondents	16, 449	6, 131	37. 3	30. 6	3. 7	2. 2	0. 4	0. 4
Alabama	82	25	30. 5	28. 0	—	1. 2	1. 2	—
Alaska	9	3	33. 3	22. 2	—	11. 1	—	—
Arizona	59	22	37. 3	30. 5	5. 1	1. 7	—	—
Arkansas	87	30	34. 5	31. 0	3. 4	—	—	—
California	2, 173	902	41. 5	35. 6	3. 7	1. 9	. 2	. 1
Colorado	229	85	37. 1	31. 0	3. 1	3. 1	—	—
Connecticut	413	145	35. 1	29. 1	3. 4	2. 7	—	—
Delaware	46	20	43. 5	32. 6	8. 7	2. 2	—	—
District of Columbia	389	154	39. 6	32. 9	3. 6	2. 6	. 3	. 3
Florida	353	153	43. 3	37. 4	3. 4	1. 4	. 3	. 8
Georgia	173	57	32. 9	28. 3	2. 9	1. 2	—	. 6
Hawaii	43	16	37. 2	30. 2	2. 3	2. 3	—	2. 3
Idaho	11	1	9. 1	9. 1	—	—	—	—
Illinois	771	311	40. 3	31. 4	5. 1	3. 8	. 1	—
Indiana	176	70	39. 8	34. 7	2. 8	2. 3	—	—
Iowa	143	42	29. 4	23. 8	2. 1	1. 4	. 7	1. 4
Kansas	288	87	30. 2	25. 3	1. 4	2. 4	. 3	. 7
Kentucky	120	39	32. 5	27. 5	2. 5	1. 7	. 8	—
Louisiana	178	59	33. 1	28. 1	3. 9	1. 1	—	—
Maine	47	18	38. 3	34. 0	2. 1	—	—	2. 1
Maryland	538	185	34. 4	31. 2	2. 0	1. 1	—	—
Massachusetts	904	359	39. 7	31. 4	5. 0	3. 1	. 2	—
Michigan	609	225	36. 9	31. 4	1. 3	3. 1	. 3	. 8
Minnesota	205	91	44. 4	33. 7	5. 9	2. 9	1. 0	1. 0
Mississippi	60	17	28. 3	26. 7	1. 7	—	—	—
Missouri	289	100	34. 6	30. 4	2. 4	1. 0	—	. 7
Montana	18	8	44. 4	33. 3	5. 6	—	5. 6	—
Nebraska	86	29	33. 7	26. 7	4. 7	2. 3	—	—
Nevada	14	7	50. 0	28. 6	21. 4	—	—	—
New Hampshire	35	15	42. 9	34. 3	5. 7	2. 9	—	—
New Jersey	466	195	41. 8	35. 0	3. 4	1. 7	1. 3	. 4
New Mexico	34	9	26. 5	26. 5	—	—	—	—
New York	3, 456	1, 306	37. 8	29. 2	5. 1	2. 6	. 7	. 3
North Carolina	260	83	31. 9	27. 3	3. 1	1. 5	—	—

Table 3.8 Certification of Respondents by State, 1965—Continued

State	Total respondents	Total certified		Field of certification (percents)				
		Number	Percent	Psychiatry (only)	Psychiatry and neurology	Child psychiatry	Neurology (only)	Canadian
North Dakota	21	7	33. 3	23. 8	—	—	—	9. 5
Ohio	611	180	29. 5	24. 2	2. 9	1. 8	—	. 5
Oklahoma	114	35	30. 7	27. 2	1. 8	. 9	—	. 9
Oregon	102	34	33. 3	27. 4	2. 0	2. 0	2. 0	—
Pennsylvania	1, 002	429	42. 8	34. 7	3. 8	3. 2	. 3	. 8
Rhode Island	82	28	34. 1	26. 8	1. 2	2. 4	1. 2	2. 4
South Carolina	79	17	21. 5	21. 5	—	—	—	—
South Dakota	26	6	23. 1	23. 1	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	142	38	26. 8	22. 5	3. 5	. 7	—	—
Texas	500	156	31. 2	26. 0	2. 6	2. 2	. 2	. 2
Utah	62	18	29. 0	22. 6	1. 6	3. 2	1. 6	—
Vermont	34	14	41. 2	20. 6	—	5. 9	—	14. 7
Virginia	233	72	30. 9	25. 8	3. 4	. 9	. 4	. 4
Washington	229	79	34. 5	30. 6	2. 2	1. 3	—	. 4
West Virginia	40	16	40. 0	37. 5	2. 5	—	—	—
Wisconsin	239	98	41. 0	33. 5	3. 3	2. 9	. 8	. 4
Wyoming	12	4	33. 3	33. 3	—	—	—	—
APO/FPO	72	12	16. 7	12. 5	1. 4	1. 4	1. 4	—
Puerto Rico	69	16	23. 2	21. 7	—	—	1. 4	—
Canada	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No report	12	4	33. 3	16. 7	—	—	—	16. 7

Table 3.9 Membership in the American Psychiatric Association by State, 1965

State	Total respondents		APA membership		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent of State total
Total respondents	16, 449	100. 0	11, 395	100. 0	69. 3
Alabama	82	. 5	52	. 5	63. 4
Alaska	9	. 1	9	. 1	100. 0
Arizona	59	. 4	49	. 4	83. 1
Arkansas	87	. 5	57	. 5	65. 5
California	2, 173	13. 2	1, 547	13. 6	71. 2
Colorado	229	1. 4	150	1. 3	65. 5
Connecticut	413	2. 5	270	2. 4	65. 4
Delaware	46	. 3	38	. 3	82. 6
District of Columbia	389	2. 4	272	2. 4	70. 1
Florida	353	2. 1	283	2. 5	80. 2
Georgia	173	1. 1	110	1. 0	63. 6
Hawaii	43	. 3	30	. 3	69. 8
Idaho	11	. 1	8	. 1	72. 7
Illinois	771	4. 7	523	4. 6	67. 8
Indiana	176	1. 1	139	1. 2	79. 0
Iowa	143	. 9	84	. 7	58. 7
Kansas	288	1. 8	168	1. 5	58. 3
Kentucky	120	. 7	83	. 7	69. 2
Louisiana	178	1. 1	114	1. 0	64. 0
Maine	47	. 3	36	. 3	76. 6
Maryland	538	3. 3	361	3. 2	67. 1
Massachusetts	904	5. 5	580	5. 1	64. 2
Michigan	609	3. 7	398	3. 5	65. 4
Minnesota	205	1. 2	135	1. 2	65. 9
Mississippi	60	. 4	40	. 4	66. 7
Missouri	289	1. 8	202	1. 8	69. 9
Montana	18	. 1	16	. 1	88. 9
Nebraska	86	. 5	65	. 6	75. 6
Nevada	14	. 1	12	. 1	85. 7
New Hampshire	35	. 2	30	. 3	85. 7
New Jersey	466	2. 8	349	3. 1	74. 9
New Mexico	34	. 2	27	. 2	79. 4
New York	3, 456	21. 0	2, 490	21. 9	72. 0
North Carolina	260	1. 6	158	1. 4	60. 8
North Dakota	21	. 1	18	. 2	85. 7
Ohio	611	3. 7	392	3. 4	64. 2
Oklahoma	114	. 7	70	. 6	61. 4
Oregon	102	. 6	64	. 6	62. 7
Pennsylvania	1, 002	6. 1	706	6. 2	70. 5
Rhode Island	82	. 5	59	. 5	72. 0
South Carolina	79	. 5	45	. 4	57. 0
South Dakota	26	. 2	23	. 2	88. 5
Tennessee	142	. 9	105	. 9	73. 9
Texas	500	3. 0	337	3. 0	67. 4
Utah	62	. 4	45	. 4	72. 6
Vermont	34	. 2	23	. 2	67. 6
Virginia	233	1. 4	159	1. 4	68. 2
Washington	229	1. 4	155	1. 4	67. 7
West Virginia	40	. 2	36	. 3	90. 0
Wisconsin	239	1. 5	170	1. 5	71. 1
Wyoming	12	. 1	10	. 1	83. 3
APO/FPO	72	. 4	39	. 3	54. 2
Puerto Rico	69	. 4	43	. 4	62. 3
Canada	3	(*)	—	—	—
Foreign	1	(*)	—	—	—
No report	12	. 1	11	. 1	91. 7

Table 3.10 Distribution of Respondents Among Primary Psychiatric Subfields by State, 1965

State	Total respondents	Primary psychiatric subfields (percents)											
		General	Adult	Psycho-analysis	Child	Admin-istra-tive	Commu-nity/social	Adoles-cent	Neurol-ogy	Forensic/correc-tional	Mental retar-dation	Other	No report
Total respondents:													
Number	16, 449	6, 326	3, 960	1, 351	1, 346	997	407	309	285	211	144	271	842
Percent	100. 0	38. 5	24. 1	8. 2	8. 2	6. 1	2. 5	1. 9	1. 7	1. 3	0. 9	1. 6	5. 1
Alabama	82	53. 7	15. 9	1. 2	4. 9	6. 1	4. 9	1. 2	—	—	2. 4	1. 2	8. 5
Alaska	9	55. 6	11. 1	—	—	22. 2	11. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	59	42. 4	37. 3	1. 7	1. 7	3. 4	—	—	1. 7	—	—	—	11. 9
Arkansas	87	46. 0	27. 6	1. 1	4. 6	5. 7	—	1. 1	4. 6	—	1. 1	1. 1	6. 9
California	2, 173	38. 9	24. 5	8. 1	7. 1	5. 2	3. 2	1. 7	1. 7	1. 6	. 5	1. 4	6. 1
Colorado	229	27. 9	38. 9	4. 8	10. 0	5. 2	4. 4	2. 2	. 9	—	—	2. 2	3. 5
Connecticut	413	42. 4	24. 0	5. 6	8. 7	4. 6	3. 4	2. 7	1. 5	. 5	. 5	1. 7	4. 6
Delaware	46	37. 0	21. 7	2. 2	8. 7	8. 7	2. 2	—	4. 3	—	4. 3	6. 5	4. 3
District of Columbia	389	26. 0	20. 1	19. 0	8. 5	10. 8	1. 5	1. 0	2. 8	2. 3	—	3. 6	4. 4
Florida	353	44. 8	20. 7	3. 4	4. 5	4. 8	. 6	1. 4	—	—	. 3	1. 7	17. 8
Georgia	173	54. 3	16. 8	1. 2	8. 7	9. 2	. 6	1. 7	—	—	. 6	2. 9	4. 0
Hawaii	43	51. 2	23. 3	2. 3	—	9. 3	4. 7	2. 3	—	2. 3	—	—	4. 7
Idaho	11	63. 6	9. 1	—	—	18. 2	—	—	—	—	—	—	9. 1
Illinois	771	36. 8	23. 7	13. 1	8. 0	6. 9	1. 4	2. 3	1. 2	1. 6	. 3	. 8	3. 9
Indiana	176	44. 9	19. 9	1. 1	9. 1	8. 0	. 6	4. 0	1. 7	1. 1	1. 1	1. 7	6. 8
Iowa	143	52. 4	19. 6	—	7. 0	8. 4	2. 8	—	. 7	. 7	1. 4	. 7	6. 3
Kansas	288	29. 9	34. 7	2. 8	10. 1	7. 3	. 7	3. 5	1. 4	4. 2	. 7	2. 4	2. 4
Kentucky	120	47. 5	14. 2	. 8	5. 8	10. 8	3. 3	2. 5	2. 5	7. 5	. 8	2. 5	1. 7
Louisiana	178	51. 7	20. 2	8. 4	6. 7	3. 9	2. 2	. 6	1. 7	1. 1	—	. 6	2. 8
Maine	47	40. 4	19. 1	—	4. 3	6. 4	8. 5	—	—	2. 1	8. 5	—	10. 6
Maryland	538	34. 6	21. 2	9. 7	6. 7	8. 2	3. 2	2. 6	3. 0	1. 5	. 2	3. 2	6. 1
Massachusetts	904	26. 3	31. 4	6. 1	13. 2	5. 6	2. 8	3. 4	2. 2	1. 8	. 9	2. 0	4. 3
Michigan	609	36. 6	27. 3	7. 2	10. 5	6. 4	1. 1	2. 8	. 8	. 3	. 7	1. 6	4. 6
Minnesota	205	37. 1	32. 2	1. 0	6. 3	5. 4	5. 9	2. 4	1. 5	1. 5	2. 0	2. 0	2. 9
Mississippi	60	45. 0	33. 3	—	1. 7	8. 3	1. 7	—	—	1. 7	—	—	8. 3
Missouri	289	41. 5	26. 6	3. 5	7. 3	7. 3	1. 0	. 7	3. 1	2. 4	1. 7	1. 7	3. 1
Montana	18	77. 8	11. 1	5. 6	—	—	—	5. 6	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	86	50. 0	19. 8	—	8. 1	4. 7	1. 2	2. 3	2. 3	1. 2	2. 3	3. 5	4. 7
Nevada	14	57. 1	14. 3	—	—	14. 3	7. 1	—	—	—	—	7. 1	—
New Hampshire	35	40. 0	25. 7	—	14. 3	5. 7	2. 9	—	—	—	2. 9	—	8. 6
New Jersey	466	40. 8	19. 7	6. 2	9. 9	6. 0	1. 3	1. 9	2. 1	1. 7	. 9	2. 1	7. 3
New Mexico	34	41. 2	23. 5	8. 8	—	5. 9	8. 8	2. 9	—	—	—	—	8. 8
New York	3, 456	34. 4	21. 8	15. 9	8. 0	4. 3	2. 9	2. 1	2. 0	1. 1	1. 4	1. 6	4. 3
North Carolina	260	35. 4	23. 8	2. 3	12. 3	6. 9	5. 0	. 4	4. 2	2. 3	1. 5	. 8	5. 0
North Dakota	21	61. 9	14. 3	—	4. 8	4. 8	4. 8	—	—	—	—	—	9. 5
Ohio	611	41. 6	26. 0	4. 3	10. 0	5. 6	2. 1	1. 3	1. 8	. 7	1. 0	. 8	4. 9
Oklahoma	114	47. 4	15. 8	1. 8	7. 0	7. 0	. 9	5. 3	2. 6	. 9	—	2. 6	8. 8
Oregon	102	48. 0	21. 6	1. 0	3. 9	9. 8	6. 9	—	1. 0	2. 9	4. 9	—	—
Pennsylvania	1, 002	36. 5	23. 8	8. 4	10. 0	7. 1	2. 0	1. 4	2. 2	. 8	. 7	1. 9	5. 3
Rhode Island	82	51. 2	26. 8	1. 2	9. 8	4. 9	—	1. 2	—	—	—	1. 2	3. 7
South Carolina	79	54. 4	19. 0	1. 3	5. 1	10. 1	1. 3	—	—	1. 3	1. 3	1. 3	5. 1
South Dakota	26	50. 0	11. 5	—	—	15. 4	15. 4	—	—	—	3. 8	3. 8	—
Tennessee	142	51. 4	23. 9	1. 4	2. 8	9. 2	—	—	—	1. 4	. 7	. 7	8. 5
Texas	500	45. 8	27. 0	3. 4	7. 6	6. 6	1. 6	1. 2	1. 0	. 6	. 2	1. 6	3. 4
Utah	62	50. 0	24. 2	—	6. 5	6. 5	3. 2	3. 2	1. 6	—	—	—	4. 8
Vermont	34	64. 7	11. 8	—	2. 9	8. 8	2. 9	2. 9	—	2. 9	—	—	2. 9
Virginia	233	49. 4	20. 6	2. 6	9. 4	7. 7	1. 3	. 9	1. 3	. 9	1. 3	. 4	4. 3
Washington	229	39. 3	31. 9	6. 6	7. 4	5. 2	3. 1	—	. 4	. 4	. 9	. 9	3. 9
West Virginia	40	70. 0	12. 5	—	—	7. 5	—	—	2. 5	—	—	—	7. 5
Wisconsin	239	41. 8	27. 2	3. 8	6. 3	7. 9	. 8	2. 1	2. 1	2. 1	. 8	1. 7	3. 3
Wyoming	12	33. 3	16. 7	—	—	25. 0	—	—	—	—	—	8. 3	16. 7
APO/FPO	72	58. 3	20. 8	—	2. 8	5. 6	4. 2	—	—	—	—	5. 6	2. 8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.10 Distribution of Respondents Among Primary Psychiatric Subfields by State, 1965—Con.

State	Total respondents	Primary psychiatric subfields (percents)											
		General	Adult	Psychoanalysis	Child	Administrative	Community/social	Adolescent	Neurology	Forensic/correctional	Mental retardation	Other	No report
Puerto Rico	69	42. 0	23. 2	4. 3	8. 7	5. 8	2. 9	—	1. 4	5. 8	—	2. 9	2. 9
Canada	3	66. 7	33. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	1	100. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No report	12	33. 3	25. 0	—	8. 3	8. 3	—	—	—	8. 3	—	—	16. 7

NOTE.—Percentages add across to 100 percent.

Table 3.11 Work Status of Respondents by State, 1965

State	Total respondents	Work status (percents)						
		Full time	In training	Part time	Retired	Not working	Working, not in field	No report
Total respondents:								
Number	16, 449	11, 864	3, 172	751	339	146	114	63
Percent	100. 0	72. 1	19. 3	4. 6	2. 1	0. 9	0. 7	0. 4
Alabama	82	70. 7	11. 0	8. 5	3. 7	4. 9	—	1. 2
Alaska	9	100. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	59	88. 1	—	1. 7	5. 1	1. 7	3. 4	—
Arkansas	87	66. 7	25. 3	1. 1	4. 6	1. 1	—	1. 1
California	2, 173	72. 9	17. 3	5. 0	2. 4	1. 4	. 7	. 2
Colorado	229	72. 1	20. 1	3. 9	1. 3	. 9	. 9	. 9
Connecticut	413	67. 1	26. 9	3. 1	1. 5	. 5	1. 0	—
Delaware	46	78. 3	10. 9	4. 3	—	2. 2	2. 2	2. 2
District of Columbia	389	69. 4	23. 4	3. 9	1. 0	. 8	1. 0	. 5
Florida	353	68. 3	11. 0	2. 8	14. 7	2. 0	. 8	. 3
Georgia	173	67. 1	26. 0	3. 5	1. 2	—	1. 7	. 6
Hawaii	43	69. 8	20. 9	7. 0	—	—	2. 3	—
Idaho	11	81. 8	—	9. 1	9. 1	—	—	—
Illinois	771	73. 3	17. 9	6. 2	. 9	. 8	. 4	. 5
Indiana	176	82. 4	10. 8	4. 0	. 6	—	1. 1	1. 1
Iowa	143	67. 8	25. 9	3. 5	2. 1	. 7	—	—
Kansas	288	60. 4	38. 2	1. 0	—	. 3	—	—
Kentucky	120	77. 5	14. 2	5. 0	16. 7	—	. 8	. 8
Louisiana	178	70. 8	24. 7	2. 2	1. 1	. 6	. 6	—
Maine	47	70. 2	—	6. 4	12. 8	2. 1	4. 3	4. 3
Maryland	538	69. 7	21. 7	3. 5	2. 8	1. 3	. 7	. 2
Massachusetts	904	64. 0	26. 2	5. 2	2. 8	. 8	. 8	. 2
Michigan	609	69. 3	23. 3	4. 3	1. 5	. 7	. 5	. 5
Minnesota	205	71. 7	20. 5	4. 9	1. 5	. 5	. 5	. 5
Mississippi	60	76. 7	10. 0	5. 0	6. 7	1. 7	—	—
Missouri	289	68. 2	22. 8	6. 2	. 3	. 7	1. 0	. 7
Montana	18	100. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	86	65. 1	24. 4	4. 7	3. 5	—	2. 3	—
Nevada	14	85. 7	7. 1	7. 1	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	35	82. 9	—	11. 4	5. 7	—	—	—
New Jersey	466	82. 2	7. 7	4. 7	2. 4	1. 5	1. 5	—
New Mexico	34	82. 4	—	8. 8	8. 8	—	—	—
New York	3, 456	73. 2	19. 0	4. 7	1. 5	. 8	. 4	. 4
North Carolina	260	65. 4	26. 9	4. 6	2. 3	. 8	—	—
North Dakota	21	90. 5	—	4. 8	4. 8	—	—	—
Ohio	611	70. 2	21. 1	4. 9	2. 1	. 5	. 3	. 8
Oklahoma	114	70. 2	23. 7	2. 6	1. 8	. 9	. 9	—
Oregon	102	75. 5	16. 7	3. 9	1. 0	1. 0	1. 0	1. 0
Pennsylvania	1, 002	72. 5	20. 2	3. 9	1. 1	1. 5	. 6	. 3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.11 Work Status of Respondents by State, 1965—Continued

State	Total respondents	Work status (percents)						
		Full time	In training	Part time	Retired	Not working	Working, not in field	No report
Rhode Island	82	81. 7	8. 5	7. 3	1. 2	—	—	1. 2
South Carolina	79	64. 6	25. 3	7. 6	1. 3	—	1. 3	—
South Dakota	26	88. 5	3. 8	3. 8	3. 8	—	—	—
Tennessee	142	79. 6	10. 6	4. 9	3. 5	. 7	. 7	—
Texas	500	77. 6	16. 6	4. 2	. 4	. 2	. 8	. 2
Utah	62	64. 5	22. 6	9. 7	1. 6	—	—	1. 6
Vermont	34	76. 5	14. 7	5. 9	—	—	. 9	2. 9
Virginia	233	70. 8	19. 3	5. 6	2. 1	. 9	2. 2	. 4
Washington	229	75. 5	17. 0	4. 4	. 4	. 4	—	—
West Virginia	40	92. 5	—	—	7. 5	—	. 4	—
Wisconsin	239	74. 9	17. 6	5. 4	1. 3	. 4	—	—
Wyoming	12	91. 7	—	8. 3	—	—	4. 2	—
APO/FPO	72	86. 1	1. 4	6. 9	—	—	—	1. 4
Puerto Rico	69	84. 1	14. 5	—	—	—	—	1. 4
Canada	3	66. 7	33. 3	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	1	—	100. 0	—	—	—	—	—
No report	12	66. 7	8. 3	8. 3	16. 7	—	—	—

NOTE.—Percentages add across to 100 percent.

Table 3.12 Distribution of Respondents Who Spend 75–100 Percent of Their Time Under One Employment Auspice by State, 1965

State	Total respondents	Percent of State total spending 75-100 percent of time under—				
		Self-employment	State government	Federal Government	Private organization	Local government
Total respondents:						
Number	16, 449	4, 127	3, 420	1, 552	1, 467	473
Percent	100. 0	25. 1	20. 8	9. 4	8. 9	2. 9
Alabama	82	23. 2	25. 6	18. 3	3. 7	2. 4
Alaska	9	22. 2	55. 6	—	—	—
Arizona	59	40. 7	11. 9	6. 8	3. 4	—
Arkansas	87	10. 3	36. 8	21. 8	2. 3	—
California	2, 173	31. 8	18. 8	9. 0	5. 5	4. 8
Colorado	229	21. 0	28. 4	11. 8	5. 2	1. 7
Connecticut	413	24. 2	17. 7	4. 6	22. 3	—
Delaware	46	23. 9	39. 1	6. 5	8. 7	—
District of Columbia	389	27. 5	. 8	34. 4	11. 3	2. 3
Florida	353	30. 6	15. 0	7. 4	3. 4	5. 1
Georgia	173	30. 1	30. 6	11. 0	12. 1	. 6
Hawaii	43	20. 9	44. 2	4. 7	7. 0	—
Idaho	11	27. 3	36. 4	—	—	—
Illinois	771	30. 2	18. 8	7. 4	8. 8	1. 4
Indiana	176	22. 2	36. 9	5. 1	6. 2	1. 1
Iowa	143	18. 2	46. 2	6. 3	6. 3	—
Kansas	288	8. 0	32. 6	17. 7	22. 2	1. 4
Kentucky	120	19. 2	20. 8	30. 0	6. 7	. 8
Louisiana	178	30. 3	19. 7	3. 9	16. 3	—
Maine	47	10. 6	23. 4	10. 6	—	—
Maryland	538	19. 5	14. 7	15. 6	15. 8	1. 7
Massachusetts	904	17. 7	20. 7	9. 4	12. 7	. 8
Michigan	609	28. 6	30. 5	3. 8	5. 9	3. 6
Minnesota	205	21. 0	21. 0	11. 2	12. 7	4. 4
Mississippi	60	16. 7	31. 7	23. 3	—	—
Missouri	289	27. 0	21. 8	6. 9	12. 8	2. 4
Montana	18	33. 3	22. 2	—	5. 6	—
Nebraska	86	15. 1	44. 2	4. 7	5. 8	—
Nevada	14	21. 4	42. 9	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.12 Distribution of Respondents Who Spend 75-100 Percent of Their Time Under One Employment Auspice by State, 1965—Continued

State	Total respondents	Percent of State total spending 75-100 percent of time under—				
		Self-employment	State government	Federal Government	Private organization	Local government
New Hampshire	35	20.0	25.7	11.4	11.4	—
New Jersey	466	26.8	17.8	8.8	4.1	3.9
New Mexico	34	44.1	8.8	8.8	—	—
New York	3,456	24.7	17.5	3.8	8.1	4.6
North Carolina	260	12.3	28.5	11.5	16.2	4.2
North Dakota	21	19.0	33.3	4.8	9.5	—
Ohio	611	21.6	26.8	6.7	9.0	2.9
Oklahoma	114	25.4	26.3	11.4	6.1	.9
Oregon	102	26.5	36.3	7.8	2.9	1.0
Pennsylvania	1,002	25.2	16.0	7.4	14.4	1.6
Rhode Island	82	19.5	26.8	6.1	7.3	1.2
South Carolina	79	13.9	46.8	19.0	1.3	1.3
South Dakota	26	19.2	26.9	30.8	3.8	—
Tennessee	142	21.8	23.9	11.3	9.9	3.5
Texas	500	31.8	19.4	17.2	5.4	.8
Utah	62	29.0	17.7	11.3	9.7	1.6
Vermont	34	11.8	23.5	11.8	20.6	—
Virginia	233	22.3	32.6	13.7	3.9	.4
Washington	229	35.4	19.6	17.0	3.1	—
West Virginia	40	42.5	25.0	10.0	7.5	2.5
Wisconsin	239	25.1	20.9	7.5	7.5	7.9
Wyoming	12	8.3	8.3	75.0	—	—
APO/FPO	72	—	—	88.9	—	1.4
Puerto Rico	69	17.4	23.2	10.1	4.3	4.3
Canada	3	—	33.3	—	—	33.3
Foreign	1	—	—	100.0	—	—
No report	12	25.0	41.7	—	8.3	—

NOTE.—Percentages are for those spending 75-100 percent of their time (paid, unpaid, and donated) under each employment auspice, based on the total respondents in the State. The auspices are ranked from left to right on the highest percentage of total respondents spending 75-100 percent of their time under the auspice.

Table 3.13 Respondents Working 35 or More Paid Hours Per Week in Each Work Setting by State, 1965

State	Total respondents	Percent of State total working 35 or more hours in—										
		Private practice	Mental hospital	Out-patient clinic	College or medical school	General hospital	Government administrative agency	Institution for mentally retarded	Non-health setting	Association or foundation	Other mental health facility	Elementary or secondary school system
Total respondents:												
Number	16,449	3,072	2,981	1,307	605	601	505	258	69	27	18	12
Percent	100.0	18.7	18.1	7.9	3.7	3.7	3.1	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
Alabama	82	15.9	20.7	7.3	2.4	3.7	4.9	2.4	—	—	1.2	—
Alaska	9	11.1	33.3	11.1	—	—	11.1	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona	59	33.9	6.8	6.8	—	5.1	1.7	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas	87	9.2	33.3	8.0	11.5	2.3	6.9	1.1	—	—	—	—
California	2,173	21.3	14.4	9.1	3.5	2.9	2.8	1.0	.9	(*)	.1	.1
Colorado	229	14.8	14.4	13.1	7.4	3.9	3.5	.4	—	.4	—	.9
Connecticut	413	17.2	28.6	7.5	3.6	2.9	1.0	.7	—	.2	.2	—
Delaware	46	17.4	21.7	6.5	—	—	8.7	6.5	2.2	—	—	—
District of Columbia	389	22.4	15.9	7.5	3.9	5.4	7.7	—	1.5	1.0	.3	.3
Florida	353	16.7	10.8	7.6	3.7	3.7	2.3	—	—	.3	—	—
Georgia	173	20.2	22.5	5.2	8.7	2.9	6.4	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	43	14.0	20.9	7.0	4.7	—	2.3	—	—	—	—	—
Idaho	11	9.1	27.3	—	—	—	9.1	—	—	—	—	—
Illinois	771	22.6	14.7	5.1	3.9	3.0	3.5	1.4	.4	.1	.1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.13 Respondents Working 35 or More Paid Hours Per Week in Each Work Setting by State, 1965—Continued

State	Total respondents	Percent of State total working 35 or more hours in—										
		Private practice	Mental hospital	Outpatient clinic	College or medical school	General hospital	Government administrative agency	Institution for mentally retarded	Nonhealth setting	Association or foundation	Other mental health facility	Elementary or secondary school system
Indiana	176	20. 5	26. 1	8. 0	6. 2	2. 3	4. 5	1. 1	—	—	—	—
Iowa	143	12. 6	26. 6	9. 1	4. 9	. 7	4. 2	4. 2	—	—	. 7	—
Kansas	288	5. 9	26. 4	14. 6	3. 5	2. 4	3. 1	3. 8	1. 0	1. 7	—	—
Kentucky	120	16. 7	28. 3	9. 2	6. 7	5. 0	5. 0	1. 7	2. 5	—	—	—
Louisiana	178	29. 2	14. 6	6. 7	3. 9	2. 8	1. 1	. 6	—	—	—	—
Maine	47	10. 6	25. 5	—	—	2. 1	4. 3	8. 5	—	—	—	—
Maryland	538	16. 0	21. 7	4. 6	4. 1	4. 5	8. 0	1. 5	. 4	. 2	. 6	—
Massachusetts	904	13. 2	19. 2	12. 7	3. 3	3. 3	2. 2	1. 7	. 6	—	. 1	—
Michigan	609	23. 2	21. 5	8. 7	3. 0	2. 1	1. 8	2. 5	. 3	. 2	—	—
Minnesota	205	14. 6	13. 2	11. 2	10. 2	7. 3	3. 9	2. 4	—	. 5	—	—
Mississippi	60	11. 7	23. 3	6. 7	3. 3	15. 0	3. 3	1. 7	—	—	—	—
Missouri	289	20. 4	15. 9	6. 9	5. 9	3. 5	2. 1	2. 8	. 3	—	—	. 3
Montana	18	33. 3	5. 6	16. 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	86	11. 6	22. 1	5. 8	9. 3	3. 5	—	1. 2	—	—	—	—
Nevada	14	7. 1	28. 6	7. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire	35	11. 4	17. 1	5. 7	2. 9	—	5. 7	2. 9	—	—	—	—
New Jersey	466	21. 2	18. 2	6. 4	1. 1	1. 5	3. 6	1. 7	. 2	—	—	—
New Mexico	34	29. 4	2. 9	2. 9	2. 9	8. 8	—	—	—	—	—	—
New York	3, 456	19. 3	17. 5	5. 7	2. 1	3. 4	1. 7	1. 7	. 2	. 2	. 1	. 1
North Carolina	260	10. 4	17. 3	10. 8	12. 7	5. 8	2. 7	1. 5	. 4	—	—	—
North Dakota	21	4. 8	28. 6	—	—	4. 8	9. 5	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	611	16. 2	20. 5	10. 5	2. 6	4. 6	3. 1	2. 3	. 3	—	—	—
Oklahoma	114	25. 4	14. 9	4. 4	5. 3	3. 5	3. 5	1. 8	. 9	—	—	—
Oregon	102	13. 7	29. 4	3. 9	1. 0	2. 0	2. 9	5. 9	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	1, 002	20. 1	16. 0	11. 5	3. 8	3. 2	2. 6	2. 4	. 4	. 2	. 1	—
Rhode Island	82	14. 6	19. 5	4. 9	—	3. 7	2. 4	1. 2	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	79	7. 6	26. 6	8. 9	2. 5	6. 3	10. 1	1. 3	1. 3	—	—	—
South Dakota	26	11. 5	50. 0	7. 7	3. 8	—	7. 7	3. 8	—	—	—	—
Tennessee	142	15. 5	22. 5	6. 3	2. 8	7. 0	3. 5	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	500	25. 6	16. 2	6. 4	4. 0	6. 6	4. 2	—	. 4	. 2	. 2	—
Utah	62	19. 4	25. 8	3. 2	9. 7	1. 6	1. 6	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont	34	8. 8	29. 4	2. 9	8. 8	11. 8	2. 9	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia	233	13. 3	17. 2	11. 6	7. 7	6. 4	3. 0	3. 0	—	—	. 4	—
Washington	229	26. 6	21. 0	7. 0	3. 5	2. 2	4. 4	. 9	—	. 4	—	—
West Virginia	40	27. 5	10. 0	7. 5	7. 5	5. 0	2. 5	—	—	—	—	2. 5
Wisconsin	239	14. 2	18. 0	4. 6	4. 2	3. 8	3. 8	1. 7	. 4	—	—	—
Wyoming	12	8. 3	50. 0	—	—	8. 3	16. 7	8. 3	—	—	—	—
APO/FPO	72	—	4. 2	12. 5	—	27. 8	6. 9	—	4. 2	—	—	—
Puerto Rico	69	11. 6	14. 5	13. 0	1. 4	1. 4	1. 4	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	3	—	—	33. 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	1	—	100. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No report	12	8. 3	25. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—Percentages are for those working 35 or more paid hours per week in each work setting, based on the total respondents in the State. The work settings are ranked from left to right on the highest percentage of total respondents working 35 or more paid hours per week in the setting.

Table 3.14 Respondents Working 35 or More Paid Hours in Each Work Activity by State, 1965

State	Total respondents	Percent of State total working 35 or more hours in—					
		Direct services	As a trainee	Administration	Consultation	Research	Teaching
Total respondents:							
Number	16, 449	6, 568	1, 036	608	206	143	50
Percent	100. 0	39. 9	6. 3	3. 7	1. 2	0. 9	0. 3
Alabama	82	35. 4	3. 7	8. 5	1. 2	—	—

Table 3.14 Respondents Working 35 or More Paid Hours in Each Work Activity by State, 1965—Continued

State	Total respondents	Percent of State total working 35 or more hours in—					
		Direct services	As a trainee	Administration	Consultation	Research	Teaching
Alaska	9	44. 4	—	22. 2	—	—	—
Arizona	59	59. 3	—	1. 7	—	—	—
Arkansas	87	43. 7	10. 3	4. 6	1. 1	—	2. 3
California	2, 173	36. 5	6. 9	2. 9	1. 9	. 4	. 4
Colorado	229	36. 7	4. 8	4. 8	1. 7	. 9	—
Connecticut	413	40. 2	9. 2	2. 7	1. 5	1. 0	. 2
Delaware	46	52. 2	2. 2	4. 3	—	—	—
District of Columbia	389	36. 8	8. 0	5. 9	1. 3	2. 6	. 8
Florida	353	38. 0	3. 7	2. 5	. 3	. 3	—
Georgia	173	35. 3	6. 4	5. 2	2. 9	—	—
Hawaii	43	32. 6	4. 7	4. 7	—	2. 3	—
Idaho	11	45. 5	9. 1	9. 1	—	—	—
Illinois	771	42. 0	6. 1	3. 8	1. 2	. 5	. 1
Indiana	176	48. 3	2. 8	8. 0	2. 3	. 6	. 6
Iowa	143	36. 4	9. 1	6. 3	1. 4	—	—
Kansas	288	28. 1	14. 6	2. 8	—	—	. 3
Kentucky	120	45. 8	3. 3	6. 7	1. 7	. 8	—
Louisiana	178	42. 7	10. 7	2. 8	—	. 6	. 6
Maine	47	36. 2	—	8. 5	2. 1	—	—
Maryland	538	31. 4	7. 1	5. 2	1. 3	2. 8	. 4
Massachusetts	904	33. 7	7. 0	3. 3	. 9	2. 0	. 4
Michigan	609	45. 3	7. 6	3. 0	. 5	. 3	. 3
Minnesota	205	34. 1	8. 8	3. 4	2. 4	1. 5	—
Mississippi	60	45. 0	3. 3	3. 3	—	—	5. 0
Missouri	289	44. 3	4. 8	3. 1	—	1. 4	—
Montana	18	55. 6	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	86	31. 4	15. 1	3. 5	2. 3	—	1. 2
Nevada	14	50. 0	—	7. 1	—	—	—
New Hampshire	35	31. 4	—	5. 7	—	—	—
New Jersey	466	41. 6	3. 0	4. 5	1. 5	. 6	. 2
New Mexico	34	44. 1	—	2. 9	2. 9	—	—
New York	3, 456	40. 6	5. 2	2. 8	1. 6	1. 1	. 2
North Carolina	260	32. 7	7. 7	3. 1	1. 5	3. 5	. 8
North Dakota	21	61. 9	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	611	45. 0	6. 5	4. 6	. 8	. 3	. 2
Oklahoma	114	43. 0	9. 6	2. 6	. 9	1. 8	—
Oregon	102	34. 3	3. 9	7. 8	1. 0	1. 0	—
Pennsylvania	1, 002	42. 6	6. 7	4. 7	. 5	. 9	. 2
Rhode Island	82	48. 8	1. 2	2. 4	1. 2	—	—
South Carolina	79	38. 0	10. 1	6. 3	—	—	—
South Dakota	26	57. 7	—	11. 5	—	—	3. 8
Tennessee	142	51. 4	3. 5	4. 2	. 7	—	—
Texas	500	46. 0	8. 0	2. 6	1. 2	. 4	—
Utah	62	38. 7	9. 7	6. 5	1. 6	1. 6	1. 6
Vermont	34	41. 2	5. 9	5. 9	2. 9	—	—
Virginia	233	42. 5	4. 3	4. 7	1. 3	—	. 4
Washington	229	46. 3	6. 1	3. 9	. 4	. 4	. 4
West Virginia	40	60. 0	—	5. 0	2. 5	—	—
Wisconsin	239	41. 0	7. 1	4. 6	. 4	—	. 8
Wyoming	12	41. 7	—	16. 7	8. 3	—	—
APO/FPO	72	33. 3	—	4. 2	4. 2	—	—
Puerto Rico	69	46. 4	4. 3	—	—	—	—
Canada	3	66. 7	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
No report	12	50. 0	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—Percentages are for those working 35 or more paid hours per week in each work activity, based on the total respondents in the State. The work activities are ranked from left to right on the highest percentage of total respondents working 35 or more paid hours per week in the activity.

Table 3.15 Distribution of Respondents Who See Private Patients and Median Number Seen Per Week, by State, 1965

State	Total respondents		Total seeing private patients			Median number of patients seen per week
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent of State total	
Total respondents	16, 449	100. 0	8, 561	100. 0	52. 0	20. 0
Alabama	82	. 5	32	. 4	39. 0	24. 5
Alaska	9	. 1	2	(*)	22. 2	39. 5
Arizona	59	. 4	36	. 4	61. 0	35. 3
Arkansas	87	. 5	15	. 2	17. 2	26. 5
California	2, 173	13. 2	1, 263	14. 8	58. 1	22. 4
Colorado	229	1. 4	118	1. 4	51. 5	21. 9
Connecticut	413	2. 5	229	2. 7	55. 4	20. 5
Delaware	46	. 3	22	. 3	47. 8	26. 2
District of Columbia	389	2. 4	202	2. 4	51. 9	16. 8
Florida	353	2. 1	163	1. 9	46. 2	29. 1
Georgia	173	1. 1	69	. 8	39. 9	36. 6
Hawaii	43	. 3	20	. 2	46. 5	18. 3
Idaho	11	. 1	4	(*)	36. 4	29. 5
Illinois	771	4. 7	467	5. 5	60. 6	22. 7
Indiana	176	1. 1	83	1. 0	47. 2	34. 9
Iowa	143	. 9	58	. 7	40. 6	32. 5
Kansas	288	1. 8	79	. 9	27. 4	19. 2
Kentucky	120	. 7	37	. 4	30. 8	27. 8
Louisiana	178	1. 1	94	1. 1	52. 8	27. 0
Maine	47	. 3	15	. 2	31. 9	27. 0
Maryland	538	3. 3	257	3. 0	47. 8	17. 1
Massachusetts	904	5. 5	500	5. 8	55. 3	16. 0
Michigan	609	3. 7	310	3. 6	50. 9	23. 0
Minnesota	205	1. 2	102	1. 2	49. 8	25. 5
Mississippi	60	. 4	20	. 2	33. 3	24. 5
Missouri	289	1. 8	126	1. 5	43. 6	30. 0
Montana	18	. 1	13	. 2	72. 2	26. 5
Nebraska	86	. 5	27	. 3	31. 4	32. 8
Nevada	14	. 1	3	(*)	21. 4	44. 5
New Hampshire	35	. 2	17	. 2	48. 6	33. 1
New Jersey	466	2. 8	258	3. 0	55. 4	26. 9
New Mexico	34	. 2	17	. 2	50. 0	32. 0
New York	3, 456	21. 0	1, 940	22. 7	56. 1	18. 3
North Carolina	260	1. 6	99	1. 2	38. 1	17. 5
North Dakota	21	. 1	9	. 1	42. 9	47. 0
Ohio	611	3. 7	310	3. 6	50. 7	23. 2
Oklahoma	114	. 7	59	. 7	51. 8	29. 0
Oregon	102	. 6	44	. 5	43. 1	35. 8
Pennsylvania	1, 002	6. 1	557	6. 5	55. 6	23. 5
Rhode Island	82	. 5	40	. 5	48. 8	27. 5
South Carolina	79	. 5	27	. 3	34. 2	22. 5
South Dakota	26	. 2	7	. 1	26. 9	27. 8
Tennessee	142	. 9	65	. 8	45. 8	32. 2
Texas	500	3. 0	255	3. 0	51. 0	33. 1
Utah	62	. 4	31	. 4	50. 0	32. 5
Vermont	34	. 2	15	. 2	44. 1	14. 5
Virginia	233	1. 4	115	1. 3	49. 4	26. 6
Washington	229	1. 4	124	1. 4	54. 1	26. 7
West Virginia	40	. 2	23	. 3	57. 5	35. 3
Wisconsin	239	1. 5	125	1. 5	52. 3	26. 8
Wyoming	12	. 1	2	(*)	16. 7	39. 5
APO/FPO	72	. 4	9	. 1	12. 5	44. 5

Table 3.15 Distribution of Respondents Who See Private Patients and Median Number Seen Per Week, by State, 1965—Continued

State	Total respondents		Total seeing private patients			Median number of patients seen per week
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent of State total	
Puerto Rico	69	. 4	41	. 5	59. 4	22. 4
Canada	3	(*)	1	(*)	33. 3	5. 0
Foreign	1	(*)	—	—	—	—
No report	12	. 1	5	. 1	41. 7	45. 0

Table 3.16 Distribution of Respondents Who See Children, Adolescents, Adults, and the Aged in Their Private Practice by State, 1965

State	Total respondents	Respondents who see—							
		Children		Adolescents		Adults		Aged	
		Number	Percent of State total	Number	Percent of State total	Number	Percent of State total	Number	Percent of State total
Total respondents	16, 449	2, 659	16. 2	5, 412	32. 9	8, 365	50. 9	2, 933	17. 8
Alabama	82	17	20. 7	22	26. 8	30	36. 6	15	18. 3
Alaska	9	1	11. 1	2	22. 2	2	22. 2	1	11. 1
Arizona	59	12	20. 3	30	50. 8	35	59. 3	19	32. 2
Arkansas	87	6	6. 9	13	14. 9	15	17. 2	8	9. 2
California	2, 173	348	16. 0	782	36. 0	1, 241	57. 1	373	17. 2
Colorado	229	43	18. 8	85	37. 1	115	50. 2	42	18. 3
Connecticut	413	59	14. 3	147	35. 6	221	53. 5	72	17. 4
Delaware	46	6	13. 0	16	34. 8	22	47. 8	9	19. 6
District of Columbia	389	38	9. 8	103	26. 5	195	50. 1	33	8. 5
Florida	353	63	17. 8	126	35. 7	160	45. 3	98	27. 8
Georgia	173	25	14. 5	48	27. 7	67	38. 7	31	17. 9
Hawaii	43	10	23. 3	18	41. 9	20	46. 5	6	14. 0
Idaho	11	4	36. 4	4	36. 4	4	36. 4	4	36. 4
Illinois	771	136	17. 6	270	35. 0	459	59. 5	149	19. 3
Indiana	176	31	17. 6	56	31. 8	77	43. 8	39	22. 2
Iowa	143	27	18. 9	45	31. 5	57	39. 9	39	27. 3
Kansas	288	23	8. 0	54	18. 8	78	27. 1	32	11. 1
Kentucky	120	13	10. 8	29	24. 2	35	29. 2	23	19. 2
Louisiana	178	46	25. 8	69	38. 8	93	52. 2	39	21. 9
Maine	47	7	14. 9	11	23. 4	15	31. 9	8	17. 0
Maryland	538	55	10. 2	152	28. 3	251	46. 7	54	10. 0
Massachusetts	904	126	13. 9	255	28. 2	492	54. 4	117	12. 9
Michigan	609	79	13. 0	183	30. 0	303	49. 8	104	17. 1
Minnesota	205	36	17. 6	63	30. 7	97	47. 3	53	25. 9
Mississippi	60	8	13. 3	15	25. 0	20	33. 3	8	13. 3
Missouri	289	53	18. 3	99	34. 3	119	41. 2	61	21. 1
Montana	18	9	50. 0	12	66. 7	13	72. 2	8	44. 4
Nebraska	86	17	19. 8	21	24. 4	26	30. 2	15	17. 4
Nevada	14	2	14. 3	3	21. 4	3	21. 4	2	14. 3
New Hampshire	35	6	17. 1	12	34. 3	16	45. 7	11	31. 4
New Jersey	466	98	21. 0	182	39. 1	252	54. 1	113	24. 2
New Mexico	34	7	20. 6	14	41. 2	17	50. 0	11	32. 4
New York	3, 456	509	14. 7	1, 116	32. 3	1, 901	55. 0	495	14. 3
North Carolina	260	36	13. 8	67	25. 8	93	35. 8	39	15. 0
North Dakota	21	5	23. 8	9	42. 9	9	42. 9	7	33. 3
Ohio	611	115	18. 8	192	31. 4	303	49. 6	139	22. 7
Oklahoma	114	16	14. 0	38	33. 3	59	51. 8	23	20. 2
Oregon	102	17	16. 7	29	28. 4	42	41. 2	23	22. 5
Pennsylvania	1, 002	197	19. 7	380	37. 9	545	54. 4	197	19. 7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.16 Distribution of Respondents Who See Children, Adolescents, Adults, and the Aged in Their Private Practice by State, 1965—Continued

State	Total respondents	Respondents who see—							
		Children		Adolescents		Adults		Aged	
		Number	Percent of State total	Number	Percent of State total	Number	Percent of State total	Number	Percent of State total
Rhode Island	82	18	22. 0	30	36. 6	39	47. 6	15	18. 3
South Carolina	79	13	16. 5	18	22. 8	26	32. 9	13	16. 5
South Dakota	26	7	26. 9	7	26. 9	7	26. 9	6	23. 1
Tennessee	142	22	15. 5	49	34. 5	64	45. 1	34	23. 9
Texas	500	97	19. 4	181	36. 2	244	48. 8	123	24. 6
Utah	62	14	22. 6	27	43. 5	30	48. 4	19	30. 6
Vermont	34	4	11. 8	10	29. 4	15	44. 1	6	17. 6
Virginia	233	40	17. 2	87	37. 3	113	48. 5	45	19. 3
Washington	229	58	25. 3	90	39. 3	124	54. 1	53	23. 1
West Virginia	40	14	35. 0	21	52. 5	22	55. 0	14	35. 0
Wisconsin	239	37	15. 5	80	33. 5	122	51. 0	56	23. 4
Wyoming	12	1	8. 3	1	8. 3	2	16. 7	1	8. 3
APO/FPO	72	7	9. 7	5	6. 9	9	12. 5	2	2. 8
Puerto Rico	69	20	29. 0	31	44. 9	40	58. 0	24	34. 8
Canada	3	—	—	—	—	1	33. 3	—	—
Foreign	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No report	12	1	8. 3	3	25. 0	5	41. 7	2	16. 7

NOTE.—Column entries exceed totals because many psychiatrists see patients in more than 1 age group.

Table 3.17 Distribution of Respondents in Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Urban Areas Outside SMSAs, and Non-Urban Areas, by State, 1965

State	Total	Percent of State total		
		Within an SMSA[1]	Outside an SMSA	
			Urban	Non-urban
Total respondents	16, 449	86. 0	10. 0	3. 1
Alabama	82	87. 8	7. 3	4. 9
Alaska	9	[2]—	100. 0	—
Arizona	59	96. 6	1. 7	1. 7
Arkansas	87	87. 4	11. 5	1. 1
California	2, 173	95. 1	3. 5	1. 3
Colorado	229	96. 1	2. 2	1. 7
Connecticut	413	83. 1	9. 2	7. 7
Delaware	46	84. 8	6. 5	8. 7
District of Columbia	389	[3]100. 0	—	—
Florida	353	70. 0	27. 8	2. 3
Georgia	173	75. 1	24. 3	. 6
Hawaii	43	95. 3	4. 7	—
Idaho	11	9. 1	54. 5	36. 4
Illinois	771	91. 7	6. 7	1. 4
Indiana	176	61. 4	29. 5	9. 1
Iowa	143	25. 9	70. 6	3. 5
Kansas	288	86. 5	12. 2	1. 4
Kentucky	120	85. 8	7. 5	5. 8
Louisiana	178	84. 8	9. 0	6. 2
Maine	47	23. 4	51. 1	25. 5
Maryland	538	93. 1	2. 4	4. 1
Massachusetts	904	90. 0	3. 9	6. 1
Michigan	609	88. 7	10. 3	1. 0
Minnesota	205	64. 9	32. 2	2. 4
Mississippi	60	36. 7	36. 7	26. 7
Missouri	289	86. 2	11. 8	2. 1
Montana	18	44. 4	50. 0	5. 6
Nebraska	86	83. 7	10. 5	5. 8
Nevada	14	100. 0	—	—
New Hampshire	35	20. 0	71. 4	8. 6
New Jersey	466	79. 4	10. 3	10. 3
New Mexico	34	67. 6	32. 4	—
New York	3, 456	92. 6	5. 0	2. 4
North Carolina	260	58. 1	38. 8	3. 1
North Dakota	21	14. 3	81. 0	4. 8
Ohio	611	90. 5	8. 2	1. 1
Oklahoma	114	83. 3	14. 0	2. 6
Oregon	102	78. 4	21. 6	—
Pennsylvania	1, 002	91. 9	6. 8	1. 3
Rhode Island	82	80. 5	7. 3	11. 0
South Carolina	79	87. 3	7. 6	3. 8
South Dakota	26	15. 4	57. 7	26. 9
Tennessee	142	84. 5	12. 0	3. 5
Texas	500	91. 4	7. 4	1. 2
Utah	62	100. 0	—	—
Vermont	34	[2]—	91. 2	8. 8
Virginia	233	62. 2	27. 0	10. 7
Washington	229	85. 2	13. 1	1. 7
West Virginia	40	57. 5	37. 5	5. 0
Wisconsin	239	79. 5	15. 9	4. 6
Wyoming	12	[2]—	100. 0	—
No report	12	25. 0	33. 3	8. 3

NOTE.—Percentages are based on State totals and may not sum to 100 percent due to missing data on place of residence within the State.

[1] See page 33 for definition of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA).

[2] No SMSA in State.

[3] District of Columbia contained in Washington, D.C.-Maryland-Virginia SMSA.

Table 3.18 Distribution of Men and Women Respondents, and Median Ages, in the 56 Largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1965 [1]

SMSA [2]	Total respondents		Men		Women		Median age
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total respondents	16, 449	100. 0	14, 368	87. 3	1, 902	11. 6	43. 0
Total in all SMSAs	14, 149	86. 0	12, 330	87. 1	1, 667	11. 8	42. 6
New York	2, 824	17. 2	2, 340	82. 9	453	16. 0	44. 1
Los Angeles-Long Beach	858	5. 2	774	90. 2	77	9. 0	42. 4
Boston	682	4. 1	576	84. 5	95	13. 9	40. 1
Chicago	663	4. 0	567	85. 5	93	14. 0	42. 7
Philadelphia	663	4. 0	586	88. 4	77	11. 6	40. 7
Washington, D.C	597	3. 6	517	86. 6	75	12. 6	40. 5
San Francisco-Oakland	572	3. 5	502	87. 8	66	11. 5	41. 2
Detroit	346	2. 1	305	88. 2	40	11. 6	41. 2
Baltimore	333	2. 0	285	85. 6	45	13. 5	41. 6
San Jose	205	1. 2	179	87. 3	25	12. 2	41. 5
St. Louis	202	1. 2	178	88. 1	23	11. 4	41. 1
Denver	177	1. 1	159	89. 8	18	10. 2	40. 3
Cleveland	173	1. 1	147	85. 0	26	15. 0	42. 8
Pittsburgh	172	1. 0	150	87. 2	20	11. 6	43. 8
Newark	166	1. 0	141	84. 9	23	13. 9	50. 6
Cincinnati	133	. 8	119	89. 5	13	9. 8	37. 3
Seattle-Everett	133	. 8	119	89. 5	12	9. 0	40. 0
Minneapolis-St. Paul	128	. 8	118	92. 2	9	7. 0	41. 8
New Orleans	126	. 8	111	88. 1	13	10. 3	37. 8
Columbus, Ohio	119	. 7	96	80. 7	21	17. 6	43. 3
Miami	116	. 7	110	94. 8	3	2. 6	41. 6
Houston	112	. 7	92	82. 1	18	16. 1	43. 1
Milwaukee	107	. 7	93	86. 9	11	10. 3	44. 2
Dallas	101	. 6	89	88. 1	9	8. 9	40. 6
Hartford	100	. 6	94	94. 0	6	6. 0	43. 2
Rochester	99	. 6	89	89. 9	9	9. 1	38. 7
San Diego	87	. 5	81	93. 1	4	4. 6	40. 7
Buffalo	84	. 5	74	88. 1	10	11. 9	45. 9
Atlanta	81	. 5	74	91. 4	5	6. 2	43. 0
Indianapolis	76	. 5	66	86. 8	9	11. 8	43. 1
Kansas City	74	. 4	66	89. 2	8	10. 8	40. 3
Oklahoma City	74	. 4	65	87. 8	8	10. 8	41. 8
Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick	73	. 4	59	80. 8	12	16. 4	46. 0
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	68	. 4	57	83. 8	10	14. 7	48. 9
Syracuse	68	. 4	58	85. 3	8	11. 8	39. 8
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	65	. 4	57	87. 7	7	10. 8	43. 1
Portland, Oregon	65	. 4	60	92. 3	5	7. 7	43. 9
San Antonio	55	. 3	54	98. 2	1	1. 8	42. 9
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	54	. 3	41	75. 9	12	22. 2	46. 8
Louisville	54	. 3	46	85. 2	6	11. 1	44. 1
Tampa-St. Petersburg	42	. 3	39	92. 9	2	4. 8	47. 7
Honolulu	41	. 2	29	70. 7	11	26. 8	42. 8
Memphis	41	. 2	37	90. 2	4	9. 8	46. 2
Phoenix	41	. 2	35	85. 4	5	12. 2	47. 2
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	38	. 2	36	94. 7	2	5. 3	42. 7
Dayton	37	. 2	36	97. 3	1	2. 7	47. 0
Birmingham	30	. 2	25	83. 3	5	16. 7	43. 1
Sacramento	26	. 2	24	92. 3	2	7. 7	43. 7
Toledo	26	. 2	23	88. 5	3	11. 5	47. 2
Fort Worth	25	. 2	25	100. 0	—	—	36. 7
Akron	24	. 1	22	91. 7	2	8. 3	43. 7
Norfolk-Portsmouth	23	. 1	21	91. 3	2	8. 7	42. 8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.18 Distribution of Men and Women Respondents, and Median Ages, in the 56 Largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1965[1]—Continued

SMSA[2]	Total respondents		Men		Women		Median age
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Jersey City	17	. 1	15	88. 2	2	11. 8	51. 5
Youngstown-Warren	15	. 1	14	93. 3	—	—	54. 5
San Juan	13	. 1	13	100. 0	—	—	42. 4
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	7	(*)	6	85. 7	1	14. 3	46. 2

---

[1] These SMSAs contained 500,000 or more people in 1960.

[2] Ranked according to the number of respondents in the SMSA. Percentages are based on the total number of respondents in the SMSA and total 100 percent except in the SMSAs where some respondents did not report sex.

Table 3.19 Citizenship Status of Respondents in the 56 Largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1965[1]

SMSA[2]	Total respondents	Citizenship (percents)							
		United States			Foreign				No report
		Total	Native	Naturalized	Total	Applicant for United States	Canadian	Other foreign	
Total respondents	16, 449	15, 087	12, 365	2, 722	1, 101	421	157	523	261
Total in all SMSAs:									
Number	14, 149	13, 111	10, 824	2, 287	820	299	119	402	218
Percent	100. 0	92. 7	76. 5	16. 2	5. 8	2. 1	0. 8	2. 8	1. 5
New York	2, 824	91. 2	67. 1	24. 1	7. 1	2. 7	. 9	3. 5	1. 7
Los Angeles-Long Beach	858	97. 3	83. 0	14. 3	1. 3	. 2	. 6	. 5	1. 4
Boston	682	94. 1	81. 1	13. 0	4. 4	2. 2	. 4	1. 8	1. 5
Chicago	663	90. 8	69. 5	21. 3	7. 5	3. 5	. 5	3. 6	1. 7
Philadelphia	663	92. 6	84. 2	8. 4	6. 8	2. 1	1. 8	2. 9	. 6
Washington, D.C	597	95. 5	82. 4	13. 1	2. 8	. 8	. 2	1. 8	1. 7
San Francisco-Oakland	572	98. 1	89. 2	8. 9	1. 0	. 5	. 3	. 2	. 9
Detroit	346	87. 3	71. 1	16. 2	11. 3	2. 3	2. 3	6. 6	1. 4
Baltimore	333	83. 2	65. 5	17. 7	16. 5	5. 7	. 6	10. 2	. 3
San Jose	205	96. 1	83. 9	12. 2	2. 9	1. 0	1. 5	. 5	1. 0
St. Louis	202	84. 7	70. 3	14. 4	14. 4	4. 5	. 5	9. 4	1. 0
Denver	177	95. 5	90. 4	5. 1	2. 8	1. 7	. 6	. 6	1. 7
Cleveland	173	96. 0	72. 3	23. 7	2. 9	. 6	. 6	1. 7	1. 2
Pittsburgh	172	94. 2	83. 7	10. 5	5. 8	1. 7	1. 7	2. 3	—
Newark	166	94. 6	62. 0	32. 5	2. 4	1. 8	—	. 6	3. 0
Cincinnati	133	91. 0	78. 9	12. 0	8. 3	3. 0	3. 0	2. 3	. 8
Seattle-Everett	133	94. 0	84. 2	9. 8	3. 8	1. 5	2. 3	—	2. 3
Minneapolis-St. Paul	128	93. 8	85. 2	8. 6	5. 5	2. 3	—	3. 1	. 8
New Orleans	126	96. 0	92. 1	4. 0	1. 6	—	—	1. 6	2. 4
Columbus	119	85. 7	63. 0	22. 7	12. 6	4. 2	1. 7	6. 7	1. 7
Miami	116	91. 4	79. 3	12. 1	5. 2	2. 6	—	2. 6	3. 4
Houston	112	93. 8	87. 5	6. 2	3. 6	2. 7	—	. 9	2. 7
Milwaukee	107	92. 5	77. 6	15. 0	4. 7	3. 7	. 9	—	2. 8
Dallas	101	96. 0	91. 1	5. 0	2. 0	2. 0	—	—	2. 0
Hartford	100	90. 0	71. 0	19. 0	9. 0	6. 0	2. 0	1. 0	1. 0
Rochester	99	84. 8	66. 7	18. 2	14. 1	5. 1	3. 0	6. 1	1. 0
San Diego	87	97. 7	93. 1	4. 6	—	—	—	—	2. 3
Buffalo	84	84. 5	53. 6	31. 0	14. 3	6. 0	2. 4	6. 0	1. 2
Atlanta	81	96. 3	86. 4	9. 9	—	—	—	—	3. 7
Indianapolis	76	96. 1	92. 1	3. 9	2. 6	2. 6	—	—	1. 3
Kansas City	74	91. 9	81. 1	10. 8	8. 1	2. 7	—	5. 4	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.19 Citizenship Status of Respondents in the 56 Largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1965 [1]—Continued

SMSA [2]	Total respondents	Citizenship (percents)							
		United States			Foreign				No report
		Total	Native	Naturalized	Total	Applicant for United States	Canadian	Other foreign	
Oklahoma City	74	85. 1	79. 7	5. 4	9. 5	4. 1	1. 4	4. 1	5. 4
Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick	73	84. 9	34. 2	50. 7	11. 0	—	—	11. 0	4. 1
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	68	97. 1	82. 4	14. 7	1. 5	1. 5	—	—	1. 5
Syracuse	68	95. 6	83. 8	11. 8	2. 9	2. 9	—	—	1. 5
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	65	96. 9	70. 8	26. 2	—	—	—	—	3. 1
Portland	65	90. 8	84. 6	6. 2	9. 2	1. 5	3. 1	4. 6	—
San Antonio	55	98. 2	92. 7	5. 5	1. 8	—	1. 8	—	—
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	54	94. 4	83. 3	11. 1	1. 9	1. 9	—	—	3. 7
Louisville	54	87. 0	81. 5	5. 6	11. 1	7. 4	—	3. 7	1. 9
Tampa-St. Petersburg	42	97. 6	81. 0	16. 7	—	—	—	—	2. 4
Honolulu	41	90. 2	82. 9	7. 3	7. 3	4. 9	—	2. 4	2. 4
Memphis	41	95. 1	78. 0	17. 1	4. 9	—	—	4. 9	—
Phoenix	41	97. 6	85. 4	12. 2	—	—	—	—	2. 4
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	38	94. 7	84. 2	10. 5	2. 6	—	2. 6	—	2. 6
Dayton	37	97. 3	64. 9	32. 4	2. 7	—	—	2. 7	—
Birmingham	30	90. 0	86. 7	3. 3	6. 7	6. 7	—	—	3. 3
Sacramento	26	100. 0	100. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toledo	26	96. 2	69. 2	26. 9	3. 8	3. 8	—	—	—
Fort Worth	25	100. 0	92. 0	8. 0	—	—	—	—	—
Akron	24	87. 5	54. 2	33. 3	12. 5	—	8. 3	4. 2	—
Norfolk-Portsmouth	23	95. 7	78. 3	17. 4	4. 3	4. 3	—	—	—
Jersey City	17	94. 1	64. 7	29. 4	—	—	—	—	5. 9
Youngstown-Warren	15	93. 3	33. 3	60. 0	—	—	—	—	6. 7
San Juan	13	100. 0	100. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	7	100. 0	57. 1	42. 9	—	—	—	—	—

---

[1] These SMSAs contained 500,000 or more people in 1960.

[2] Ranked accordingto the number of respondents in the SMSA. Percentages add across to 100 percent, based on the total respondents in the SMSA.

Table 3.20 Work Status of Respondents in the 56 Largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1965 [1]

SMSA [2]	Total respondents	Work status (percents)						
		Full time	In training	Part time	Retired	Not working	Working, not in field	No report
Total respondents	16, 449	11, 864	3, 172	751	339	146	114	63
Total in all SMSAs:								
Number	14, 149	10, 186	2, 849	613	236	125	92	48
Percent	100. 0	72. 0	20. 1	4. 3	1. 7	0. 9	0. 6	0. 3
New York	2, 824	74. 4	18. 3	4. 4	1. 1	. 8	. 4	. 5
Los Angeles-Long Beach	858	71. 8	19. 3	5. 0	1. 5	1. 2	. 7	. 5
Boston	682	61. 7	29. 8	5. 1	1. 9	. 7	. 4	. 3
Chicago	663	71. 6	20. 2	6. 0	. 8	. 9	. 3	. 2
Philadelphia	663	71. 9	22. 0	3. 3	. 9	1. 2	. 5	. 2
Washington, D.C	597	73. 4	18. 9	3. 7	1. 5	1. 0	1. 2	. 3
San Francisco-Oakland	572	71. 5	18. 5	5. 4	1. 9	1. 6	1. 0	—
Detroit	346	69. 9	23. 4	4. 3	. 6	. 6	. 9	. 3
Baltimore	333	65. 5	26. 7	3. 9	2. 1	1. 5	—	. 3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.20 Work Status of Respondents in the 56 Largest Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1965 [1]—Continued

SMSA [2]	Total respondents	Work status (percents)						
		Full time	In training	Part time	Retired	Not working	Working, not in field	No report
San Jose	205	70. 7	22. 0	4. 4	2. 4	—	. 5	—
St. Louis	202	65. 8	26. 2	5. 0	. 5	1. 0	1. 0	. 5
Denver	177	70. 0	22. 6	4. 5	1. 1	. 6	. 6	. 6
Cleveland	173	72. 3	20. 2	4. 0	1. 2	. 6	. 6	1. 2
Pittsburgh	172	73. 3	19. 8	2. 9	1. 2	2. 3	. 6	—
Newark	166	82. 5	6. 0	6. 6	. 6	1. 2	3. 0	—
Cincinnati	133	50. 4	43. 6	5. 3	. 8	—	—	—
Seattle-Everett	133	66. 9	25. 6	5. 3	—	—	2. 3	—
Minneapolis-St. Paul	128	74. 2	18. 0	4. 7	1. 6	. 8	. 8	—
New Orleans	126	63. 5	32. 5	2. 4	. 8	. 8	—	—
Columbus	119	59. 7	27. 7	7. 6	3. 4	. 8	—	. 8
Miami	116	65. 5	22. 4	. 9	9. 5	. 9	. 9	—
Houston	112	76. 8	17. 9	4. 5	. 9	—	—	—
Milwaukee	107	74. 8	15. 9	6. 5	1. 9	. 9	—	—
Dallas	101	77. 2	18. 8	3. 0	—	—	1. 0	—
Hartford	100	64. 0	29. 0	3. 0	3. 0	—	1. 0	—
Rochester	99	52. 5	40. 4	4. 0	2. 0	1. 0	—	—
San Diego	87	86. 2	—	5. 7	3. 4	3. 4	—	1. 1
Buffalo	84	70. 2	20. 2	7. 1	1. 2	—	1. 2	—
Atlanta	81	79. 0	16. 0	2. 5	2. 5	—	—	—
Indianapolis	76	68. 4	25. 0	2. 6	1. 3	—	1. 3	1. 3
Kansas City	74	67. 6	27. 0	4. 1	—	—	1. 4	—
Oklahoma City	74	63. 5	31. 1	2. 7	1. 4	1. 4	—	—
Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick	73	82. 2	4. 1	8. 2	4. 1	—	—	1. 4
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	68	76. 5	13. 2	4. 4	4. 4	1. 5	—	—
Syracuse	68	63. 2	30. 9	4. 4	1. 5	—	—	—
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	65	92. 3	—	3. 1	1. 5	3. 1	—	—
Portland	65	76. 9	15. 4	4. 6	—	1. 5	1. 5	—
San Antonio	55	89. 1	1. 8	5. 5	3. 6	—	—	—
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	54	79. 6	16. 7	1. 9	—	1. 9	—	—
Louisville	54	63. 0	24. 1	3. 7	3. 7	1. 9	1. 9	1. 9
Tampa-St. Petersburg	42	85. 7	—	2. 4	11. 9	—	—	—
Honolulu	41	68. 3	22. 0	7. 3	—	—	2. 4	—
Memphis	41	80. 5	17. 1	—	2. 4	—	—	—
Phoenix	41	85. 4	—	2. 4	4. 9	2. 4	4. 9	—
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	38	84. 2	5. 3	2. 6	5. 3	2. 6	—	—
Dayton	37	83. 8	10. 8	5. 4	—	—	—	—
Birmingham	30	66. 7	30. 0	—	—	3. 3	—	—
Sacramento	26	96. 2	—	—	—	3. 8	—	—
Toledo	26	84. 6	—	7. 7	3. 8	—	—	3. 8
Fort Worth	25	96. 0	—	—	—	—	4. 0	—
Akron	24	95. 8	—	—	—	—	—	4. 2
Norfolk-Portsmouth	23	95. 7	—	4. 3	—	—	—	—
Jersey City	17	88. 2	5. 9	5. 9	—	—	—	—
Youngstown-Warren	15	100. 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Juan	13	92. 3	7. 7	—	—	—	—	—
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	7	85. 7	—	14. 3	—	—	—	—

---

[1] These SMSAs contained 500,000 or more people in 1960.

[2] Ranked according to the number of respondents in the SMSA. Percentages add across to 100 percent, based on the total respondents in the SMSA.

Table 3.21 Respondents Working 35 or More Paid Hours Per Week in Each Work Setting by Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, 1965 [1]

SMSA [2]	Total respondents	Percent of SMSA total working 35 or more hours in—										
		Private practice	Mental hospital	Outpatient clinic	College or medical school	General hospital	Government administrative agency	Institution for mentally retarded	Nonhealth setting	Association or foundation	Other mental health facility	Elementary or secondary school system
Total respondents	16, 449	3, 072	2, 981	1, 307	605	601	505	258	69	27	18	12
Total in all SMSAs:												
Number	14, 149	2, 900	2, 258	1, 165	533	524	423	149	57	24	12	12
Percent	100. 0	20. 5	16. 0	8. 2	3. 8	3. 7	3. 0	1. 1	0. 4	0. 2	0. 1	0. 1
New York	2, 824	22. 3	14. 8	6. 1	1. 9	3. 0	1. 5	. 8	. 1	. 2	. 1	. 1
Los Angeles-Long Beach	858	26. 6	11. 2	7. 1	4. 1	1. 9	2. 3	. 8	. 3	—	—	. 1
Boston	682	14. 1	15. 8	13. 2	4. 1	4. 0	1. 9	. 4	. 7	—	. 1	—
Chicago	663	24. 1	11. 9	5. 3	3. 9	3. 3	3. 2	. 9	. 5	. 2	. 2	—
Philadelphia	663	22. 0	14. 3	12. 8	3. 2	3. 5	2. 3	2. 1	—	. 2	—	—
Washington, D.C	597	20. 4	13. 7	6. 4	2. 8	6. 5	10. 9	. 2	1. 0	. 8	. 3	. 2
San Francisco-Oakland	572	22. 4	5. 8	12. 6	3. 8	3. 8	2. 8	. 2	1. 2	—	. 2	—
Detroit	346	31. 8	17. 6	10. 7	. 9	2. 3	1. 7	1. 7	—	—	—	—
Baltimore	333	17. 4	25. 8	4. 8	6. 0	2. 4	3. 0	1. 5	. 3	—	. 3	—
San Jose	205	10. 7	25. 4	10. 7	6. 3	2. 4	2. 0	—	—	—	—	—
St. Louis	202	21. 3	15. 3	7. 4	6. 4	1. 5	1. 5	3. 0	—	—	—	—
Denver	177	16. 4	12. 4	14. 1	9. 0	4. 0	2. 8	—	—	. 6	—	1. 1
Cleveland	173	18. 5	17. 9	9. 8	1. 2	2. 9	2. 9	. 6	—	—	—	—
Pittsburgh	172	18. 6	15. 7	13. 4	9. 3	2. 9	1. 7	1. 7	1. 2	. 6	—	—
Newark	166	22. 3	14. 5	6. 6	—	2. 4	2. 4	2. 4	. 6	—	—	—
Cincinnati	133	12. 0	13. 5	15. 0	5. 3	11. 3	3. 0	. 8	—	—	—	—
Seattle-Everett	133	29. 3	8. 3	7. 5	6. 0	3. 0	3. 8	1. 5	—	—	—	—
Minneapolis-St. Paul	128	18. 8	9. 4	10. 9	12. 5	9. 4	4. 7	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans	126	29. 4	7. 9	7. 1	5. 6	2. 4	. 8	—	—	—	—	—
Columbus	119	10. 1	27. 7	7. 6	5. 9	. 8	5. 0	3. 4	1. 7	—	—	—
Miami	116	21. 6	6. 9	16. 4	2. 6	. 9	. 9	—	—	. 9	—	—
Houston	112	25. 9	3. 6	8. 9	6. 2	8. 9	4. 5	—	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee	107	21. 5	16. 8	6. 5	. 9	3. 7	3. 7	—	. 9	—	—	—
Dallas	101	37. 6	4. 0	5. 0	6. 9	5. 0	2. 0	—	—	—	—	—
Hartford	100	10. 0	42. 0	6. 0	—	1. 0	2. 0	—	—	—	—	—
Rochester	99	7. 1	22. 2	8. 1	9. 1	10. 1	—	—	—	1. 0	—	—
San Diego	87	20. 7	2. 3	12. 6	1. 1	8. 0	3. 4	—	3. 4	—	—	—
Buffalo	84	9. 5	25. 0	4. 8	1. 2	9. 5	2. 4	6. 0	—	—	—	—
Atlanta	81	28. 4	7. 4	6. 2	4. 9	4. 9	4. 9	—	—	—	—	—
Indianapolis	76	23. 7	21. 1	7. 9	10. 5	5. 3	3. 9	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas City	74	21. 6	6. 8	8. 1	14. 9	4. 1	—	1. 4	—	—	—	1. 4
Oklahoma City	74	18. 9	16. 2	—	6. 8	5. 4	5. 4	—	1. 4	—	—	—
Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick	73	16. 4	12. 3	5. 5	—	2. 7	2. 7	4. 1	—	—	—	—
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	68	13. 2	30. 9	2. 9	—	2. 9	7. 4	1. 5	4. 4	—	—	—
Syracuse	68	5. 9	4. 4	5. 9	4. 4	4. 4	2. 9	7. 4	—	—	—	—
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	65	43. 1	3. 1	3. 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Portland	65	20. 0	15. 4	6. 2	6. 2	4. 6	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Antonio	55	16. 4	18. 2	7. 3	—	10. 9	7. 3	—	3. 6	1. 8	—	—
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	54	11. 1	3. 7	5. 6	—	9. 3	13. 0	—	—	—	—	—
Louisville	54	27. 8	14. 8	13. 0	3. 7	3. 7	—	—	1. 9	—	—	—
Tampa-St. Petersburg	42	21. 4	14. 3	7. 1	—	4. 8	2. 4	—	—	—	—	—
Honolulu	41	14. 6	22. 0	7. 3	4. 9	—	2. 4	—	—	—	—	—
Memphis	41	22. 0	9. 8	9. 8	7. 3	14. 6	2. 4	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.21 Respondents Working 35 or More Paid Hours Per Week in Each Work Setting by Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, 1965 [1]—Continued

SMSA [2]	Total respondents	Percent of SMSA total working 35 or more hours in—										
		Private practice	Mental hospital	Outpatient clinic	College or medical school	General hospital	Government administrative agency	Institution for mentally retarded	Nonhealth setting	Association or foundation	Other mental health facility	Elementary or secondary school system
Phoenix	41	36.6	9.8	—	—	7.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	38	26.3	5.3	5.3	—	5.3	—	5.3	—	—	—	2.6
Dayton	37	18.9	18.9	5.4	—	13.5	2.7	—	—	—	—	—
Birmingham	30	23.3	6.7	10.0	6.7	6.7	—	—	—	—	3.3	—
Sacramento	26	19.2	—	11.5	—	—	19.2	3.8	3.8	—	—	3.8
Toledo	26	46.2	11.5	7.7	—	—	3.8	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Worth	25	40.0	16.0	8.0	—	—	12.0	—	—	—	—	—
Akron	24	33.3	29.2	8.3	—	—	—	4.2	—	—	—	—
Norfolk-Portsmouth	23	21.7	8.7	21.7	—	21.7	4.3	—	—	—	—	—
Jersey City	17	17.6	5.9	11.8	5.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Youngstown-Warren	15	20.0	26.7	20.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
San Juan	13	—	7.7	15.4	7.7	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	7	28.6	14.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

---

[1] These SMSAs contained 500,000 or more people in 1960.

[2] Ranked according to the number of respondents in the SMSA.

NOTE.—Percentages are for those working 35 or more paid hours per week in each work setting, based on the total respondents in the SMSA. The settings are ranked from left to right on the highest percentage of total respondents working 35 or more paid hours per week in each setting.

Table 3.22 Distribution of Respondents Working 35 or More Paid Hours Per Week in Each Work Activity by Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, 1965 [1]

SMSA[2]	Total respondents	Percent of SMSA total working 35 or more hours in—					
		Direct services	As a trainee	Administration	Consultation	Research	Teaching
Total respondents	16,449	6,568	1,036	608	206	143	50
Total in all SMSAs:							
Number	14,149	5,707	431	442	181	132	46
Percent	100.0	40.3	3.0	3.1	1.3	0.9	0.3
New York	2,824	41.2	5.0	2.1	1.7	1.2	.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach	858	40.3	7.2	2.4	2.0	.3	.6
Boston	682	30.9	7.6	2.1	.9	2.5	.6
Chicago	663	41.9	6.9	2.7	1.1	.6	.2
Philadelphia	663	42.8	7.4	3.8	.5	1.2	.2
Washington, D.C	597	35.5	6.0	6.0	1.3	3.0	.5
San Francisco-Oakland	572	34.1	8.7	.5	1.9	.5	.2
Detroit	346	52.3	7.5	1.7	.6	.3	—
Baltimore	333	33.9	9.3	4.2	1.2	1.8	.6
San Jose	205	38.5	5.4	1.5	1.5	.5	—
St. Louis	202	45.0	5.0	3.0	—	2.0	—
Denver	177	37.3	5.1	4.0	1.7	1.1	—
Cleveland	173	42.2	8.7	2.9	1.2	.6	—
Pittsburgh	172	40.1	6.4	4.7	1.2	.6	.6
Newark	166	44.0	1.8	4.2	2.4	—	—
Cincinnati	133	42.1	7.5	3.0	—	—	—
Seattle-Everett	133	42.9	9.0	.8	—	—	—
Minneapolis-St. Paul	128	35.9	8.6	3.1	3.1	2.3	—
New Orleans	126	39.7	14.3	—	—	.8	.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3.22 Distribution of Respondents Working 35 or More Paid Hours Per Week in Each Work Activity by Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, 1965 [1]—Continued

SMSA[2]	Total respondents	Percent of SMSA total working 35 or more hours in—					
		Direct services	As a trainee	Administration	Consultation	Research	Teaching
Columbus	119	36. 1	10. 9	3. 4	1. 7	. 8	. 8
Miami	116	37. 1	8. 6	—	. 9	. 9	—
Houston	112	38. 4	11. 6	. 9	1. 8	1. 8	—
Milwaukee	107	41. 1	4. 7	3. 7	. 9	—	. 9
Dallas	101	50. 5	7. 9	1. 0	2. 0	—	—
Hartford	100	39. 0	12. 0	4. 0	2. 0	—	—
Rochester	99	32. 3	9. 1	1. 0	2. 0	—	1. 0
San Diego	87	46. 0	1. 1	—	—	—	—
Buffalo	84	41. 7	4. 8	6. 0	1. 2	—	—
Atlanta	81	38. 3	2. 5	4. 9	3. 7	—	—
Indianapolis	76	40. 8	6. 6	6. 6	3. 9	1. 3	1. 3
Kansas City	74	39. 2	6. 8	1. 4	—	—	1. 4
Oklahoma City	74	33. 8	12. 2	2. 7	1. 4	2. 7	—
Providence-Pawtucket-Warwick	73	46. 6	—	4. 1	1. 4	—	—
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	68	27. 9	5. 9	5. 9	4. 4	—	1. 5
Syracuse	68	17. 6	8. 8	4. 4	2. 9	1. 5	2. 9
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	65	53. 8	—	—	1. 5	—	—
Portland	65	36. 9	4. 6	1. 5	—	1. 5	—
San Antonio	55	41. 8	—	5. 5	—	—	—
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	54	33. 3	3. 7	9. 3	—	1. 9	—
Louisville	54	53. 7	3. 7	—	—	1. 9	—
Tampa-St. Petersburg	42	57. 1	—	2. 4	—	—	—
Honolulu	41	34. 1	4. 9	4. 9	—	2. 4	—
Memphis	41	46. 3	9. 8	4. 9	—	—	—
Phoenix	41	58. 5	—	—	—	—	—
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	38	31. 6	—	—	5. 3	—	—
Dayton	37	54. 1	5. 4	2. 7	2. 7	—	—
Birmingham	30	33. 3	10. 0	3. 3	3. 3	—	—
Sacramento	26	46. 2	—	19. 2	3. 8	—	—
Toledo	26	69. 2	—	3. 8	—		—
Fort Worth	25	44. 0	—	8. 0	4. 0	—	—
Akron	24	62. 5	—	4. 2	—	—	—
Norfolk-Portsmouth	23	65. 2	—	—	4. 3	—	—
Jersey City	17	41. 2	—	—	—	—	5. 9
Youngstown-Warren	15	60. 0	—	6. 7	—	—	—
San Juan	13	30. 8	7. 7	—	—	—	—
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	7	71. 4	—	—	—	—	—

---

[1] These SMSAs contained 500,000 or more people in 1960.

[2] Ranked according to the number of respondents in the SMSA.

NOTE.—Percentages are for those working 35 or more paid hours per week in each work activity, based on the total respondents in the SMSA. The activities are ranked from left to right on the highest percentage of total respondents working 35 or more paid hours per week in each activity.

Chapter 4

THE UTILIZATION OF PSYCHIATRISTS

"Utilization," as used in this report, refers to the provision of major kinds of service in reference to the locale or setting in which the service is performed or the activity carried out. Some of this information has been discussed in the previous chapters in relationship to the personal characteristics and professional qualifications of the respondents. In this chapter, utilization factors are the focus of attention.

Respondents allocated the number of remunerated hours they work in each of the 11 work settings doing each of six kinds of professional activities. This procedure provides information on the distribution of work activity for each setting separately, for all settings combined, and for each of the 66 setting-activity combinations.

The number of hours respondents donate or work without pay was also obtained for the different types of work activities without allocating the hours among the specific settings. Since more than half of the respondents donate time to one or more activities, donated service becomes an important element in the total utilization picture.

Employment auspice information is based on five major types of auspice including "self-employment." The analysis of employment auspice is based on the percentage of the respondent's total time, paid and donated, spent under each auspice in an average week.

Information on private practice was obtained by asking for the number of "individual patients" seen in "your private practice" and reported according to the age of the patients.

These data must be considered and evaluated as gross indicators of utilization vis-a-vis the complexity of the total picture of psychiatry manpower utilization. A more detailed study would include such basic information as patient load and type of illness; number, kind, and utilization of other mental health professionals; ancillary job demands and other factors which tend to reduce the psychiatrist's capacity to perform at a maximal level. Nonetheless, the survey data still provide a good general picture of the various kinds of services and activities engaged in by psychiatrists and the distribution of these services among a wide variety of settings.

The Allocation of Time Among 11 Settings

Respondents divided their total weekly paid hours among the 11 work settings listed in the questionnaire. These settings, as defined in the questionnaire, and the percentages of all respondents spending 1 hour or more and 35 hours or more per week in each are shown in table C. (See also fig. 3, p. 70.)

Private practice is the predominant work setting with 47 percent of the respondents devoting 1 or more hours to it and 18.7 percent at or above the 35 hour per week level. Just under one-third (32.9 percent) spend 1 or more hours in outpatient clinics and inpatient departments of mental hospitals (30.6 percent) but the percentage working over 35 hours a week in mental hospitals (18.1 percent) is over twice that for outpatient clinics (7.9 percent). Each of the remaining settings has less than 20 percent of all respondents working 1 hour or more in them and less than 5 percent at or exceeding 35 hours per week (table 4.1).

Work Setting and Sex

The general pattern in the amounts of time worked by men and women respondents in each of the 11 settings is similar with large percentages either not working in the setting at all or spending less than 15 hours a week in it. As would be expected, the percentage of women involved at any time level in most of the settings is less than that for men because the percentage of women respondents working at the time of the survey is smaller than that for men.

In 10 of the 11 settings, the percentage of both men and women respondents not working any time exceeds that working 1 hour or more. Private practice is the exception but even here it is only the men for whom the percentage working 1 hour or more per week, 48.3 percent, exceeds that working none, 39.6 percent. Furthermore, in all settings except mental hospitals, the percentage of both men and women respondents working between 1 and 34 hours per week or part time, exceeds the percentage working 35 hours

Table C. Percentage of Respondents Working 1 Hour or More and 35 Hours or More Per Week in Each Work Setting, 1965

Work setting	1 hour or more	35 hours or more	No hours
Private practice	47.0	18.7	39.6
Outpatient psychiatric clinic or service (including alcoholic, social welfare, guidance, day-night, etc.)	32.9	7.9	53.7
Inpatient department of mental hospital	30.6	18.1	56.0
College, university, medical school, or other institution of higher education	18.5	3.7	68.2
Inpatient service of general or other nonpsychiatric hospital	17.0	3.7	69.6
Government health or mental health administrative agency (e.g., PHS, NIMH, VA, State, etc.)	9.7	3.1	76.9
Institution or school for mentally retarded and/or emotionally disturbed	5.7	1.6	80.9
Nonhealth setting (government, industry, business, court, prison)	5.6	.4	81.0
Elementary or secondary school or school system	2.9	.1	83.8
Other mental health facility (e.g., halfway house, sheltered workshop, nursing home, etc.)	2.5	.1	84.2
Health or mental health association or foundation	1.8	.2	84.8

NOTE.—Data are for paid hours only. All percentages are based on 16,449 total respondents. Detailed data appear in table 4.1.

or more. In mental hospitals, 18.4 percent of the men work full time compared with 17.4 percent of the women; 12.9 percent of the men work part time, as do 10.1 percent of the women. Thus, mental hospitals are the only type of setting among those studied in which the work week is predominantly full time for both men and women respondents.

In three settings, the percentage of women working 1 or more hours a week exceeds or nearly equals the percentage of men: Outpatient clinics, elementary and/or secondary school systems, and institutions for the mentally retarded. However, only in the school systems does the percentage of women working full time exceed that of men respondents.

In summary, women respondents tend to distribute their time in the 11 settings studied in much the same pattern as the men, although generally in proportionately fewer numbers because a slightly lower percentage of women respondents were working at the time of the survey (and presumably at any time) (table 4.2).

Work Setting and Age

In most of the work settings studied, the relationship between age and employment is fairly apparent. Two contrasting settings are useful examples. In outpatient clinics, the number of respondents who work full time make up 7.9 percent of all respondents. However, among respondents in the 25 to 29 year age group, 17 percent work full time in this setting, 16.3 percent of the 30 to 34 year age group, and the percentage declines steadily among the older respondents to 3.2 percent of those age 65 or over. If there were no relationship, the percentage in each age group would, of course, be 7.9 percent. Thus, full-time work in outpatient clinics tends to be more characteristic of younger than older respondents.

The relationship is reversed in institutions for the mentally retarded in which 1.6 percent of all respondents work full time. In the 25 to 29 year age group, only 0.3 percent work in these settings full time. The percentage increases gradually until it reaches 3.8 percent of the 60 to 64 year age group. Thus, full-time work in institutions for the mentally retarded tends to be more characteristic of older respondents than of the younger.

Age seems to bear no relationship to employment in two of the smaller settings, associations or foundations and "other" mental health facilities. In each of these categories, the percentages working full time in all but two of the age groups are the same as that for all respondents indicating that employment in these settings is about equally characteristic of respondents of all ages.

Private practice, the predominant setting in terms of respondents involved both 1 hour or more and full time, shows a curvilinear relationship with age not too different from a "normal" distribution. The percentage working full time in private practice increases sharply in the 25 to 39 year age range, from 0.5 percent to 17.2 percent, holds near 28 percent between 40 and 54 after which it declines steadily to 9.6 percent among respondents 65 years of age and older (table 4.3).

Work Setting and Citizenship

Native-born citizens compared with naturalized. In nine of the 11 work settings, the percentage of respondents who are native-born U.S. citizens exceeds the percentage of naturalized citizens. This holds true for both measures of time worked in the setting, 1 hour or more and full time. Only in the inpatient departments of mental hospitals and in institutions for the mentally retarded do the percentages of naturalized citizens exceed the native-born. In mental hospitals, 35.4 percent of naturalized citizens work 1 hour or more compared with 28.2 percent of native born; the percentages for full time are 24.4 percent and 15.4 percent, respectively. In institutions for the mentally retarded, 6.8 percent of naturalized citizens work 1 hour or more compared with 5.5 percent of natives; 3.2 percent of naturalized citizens work full time compared with 1.2 percent of native-born citizens.

U.S. citizens compared with noncitizens. Based on 1 hour or more a week, the percentages of U.S. citizens, native plus naturalized, exceed those of noncitizens in all but three of the 11 settings. Settings in which noncitizens exceed citizens are outpatient clinics, 39.2 versus 32.9 percent; inpatient departments of mental hospitals, 51.9 versus 29.5 percent; and institutions for the mentally retarded, 6.2 versus 5.8 percent.

When compared on the basis of full-time work, noncitizens again exceed citizens in these three settings, with mental hospitals showing a particularly large difference, 37.1 percent of noncitizens versus 17 percent of citizen respondents. In three additional settings, the full-time participation rate of noncitizens exceeds citizens: Colleges, universities, and medical schools; associations and foundations; and "other" mental health settings. The percentages are equal in general hospitals and primary and secondary school systems.

Thus, on the basis of full-time work, the noncitizen participation rate equals or exceeds that of citizen respondents in eight of the 11 settings.

Canadians, U.S. applicants and citizens of other foreign countries. On the basis of 1 hour a week or more, Canadians have the highest percentage of involvement in eight of the 11 settings. The two major exceptions, as with the native and naturalized respondents, are outpatient clinics and mental hospitals. The third exception is "other" mental health facilities.

On a full-time work basis, Canadians have the highest percentage in six of the 11 settings: Private practice; colleges, universities and medical schools; general hospitals; institutions for the mentally retarded; nonhealth settings; and associations and foundations. No clear pattern exists among the settings for applicants and citizens of other foreign countries. The reader is referred to table 4.4 for the detailed data.

Work Setting and Primary Subfield Specialization

This section focuses on the way in which respondents in each of the subfields are deployed among the 11 work settings studied in the survey using all respondents as the basis for comparison. For example, among the 16,449 respondents, 47 percent spend some time in their "average" week in private practice and 18.7 percent devote 35 hours or more. As would be expected, respondents whose primary specialization is psychoanalysis have the highest percentage in private practice, 87 percent spending 1 hour or more a week in it and 60 percent devoting 35 hours or more. Respondents in adult and general psychiatry are in private practice in almost the same percentages as noted above for all respondents. Private practice is least characteristic of respondents in mental retardation among whom only 11.1 percent work any time in private practice and none are involved on a full-time basis. Several of the more interesting highlights are discussed below and the reader is referred to table 4.5 for further details.

Among all respondents, 7.9 percent work full time in outpatient clinics. Respondents in two specialties have disproportionately high percentages working full time in this setting, child psychiatrists with 20.7 percent and community and social psychiatrists with 19.4 percent. In sharp contrast, only 0.3 percent of psychoanalysts work 35 hours or more in outpatient clinics. Among all respondents, 18.1 percent work full time in mental hospitals (almost as high a rate as private practice with 18.7 percent). Respondents in administrative psychiatry have the highest rate of participation with 36.2 percent of them involved 35 hours or more per week. Respondents in general, adult, and forensic psychiatry exceed the overall rate slightly with 22.9, 20.2, and 20.9 percent respectively in mental hospitals.

Colleges, universities, and medical schools, in which only 3.7 percent of all respondents work full time, employ 22.8 percent of neurologists and 15.5 percent of respondents in adolescent psychiatry and student mental health.

General hospitals also employ 3.7 percent of all respondents on a full-time basis but the representation among the specialties in this setting falls in the narrow range between none of those in mental retardation to 5 percent of those in adult psychiatry.

As would be expected, a large proportion of administrative psychiatrists, 23.4 percent, work full time in government administrative agencies and almost three-quarters (74.3 percent) of respondents in mental retardation work full time in institutions for the retarded.

Employment in More Than One Work Setting

The tendency of psychiatrists to work in more than one setting—to hold more than one position—has been pointed out. There is a great deal of variation among individual psychiatrists in this regard, some working in only one setting, a few working in several. Respondents typically work in two settings during the course of an average week.

Men have a greater tendency to work in more than one setting than women. Their ratio is 1.79 compared with 1.47 for the women respondents. When related to age, the ratio increases from 1.60 in the 25 to 29 year age group to a maximum of 2.01 among those in the 40 to 44 year range. Beyond this range, it declines steadily to 0.85 among those 65 and over among whom there are larger percentages of respondents who are not working due to retirement, illness, etc.

Respondents in the several subfield specialties show a wide range in multiple setting experience. The lowest ratio is among those in mental retardation, 1.22, the highest among child psychiatrists with 2.26, followed closely by those in community and social psychiatry with 2.24 positions per respondent (table 4.6).

The Allocation of Time to Professional Activities

Respondents were asked to indicate how many of the total weekly hours they worked in each of the 11 settings were devoted to each of six work activities. These activities are: "Direct services to patients, Consultation (any kind), Teaching, Research, Administration, as a postgraduate trainee." [1] The postgraduate trainee category was intended to include any remunerated time spent in a formal training activity occurring in any of the 11 settings. It is not limited only to those respondents who indicated "post graduate training" as their work status in a previous question.

Work Activities of Respondents

Direct service to patients is the predominant work activity with more than seven out of 10 respondents, 73.9 percent, providing services 1 hour or more per week and four out of 10, 39.9 percent, involved full time, 35 hours or more per week.

Much smaller percentages of respondents are involved in the other five activities and for smaller amounts of time. In consultation, teaching, administration, and research, between 13 and 39 percent of respondents work any time at all in their average week and the bulk of these respondents are involved less than 15 hours. Remunerated training experience is somewhat different from the four just mentioned in that the percentage involved full time exceeds that for part time, 6.3 percent compared with 4.6 percent part time. In general, direct service is the predominant work activity in terms of both numbers involved and hours spent. Remunerated training activity involves the smallest percentage of respondents but with a relatively high rate of full time participation (tables D and 4.7 and fig. 4, p. 70).

---

[1] The reader is cautioned not to equate "Direct services to patients" with either "Private practice" or "Self-employment." The survey defined private practice as a place of work and self-employment as an employment auspice.

Table D. Time Spent in Paid Work Activities Per Week by All Respondents

[Percents]

Activity	1 hour or more	35 hours or more	No hours
Direct services	73.9	39.9	12.7
Consultation	39.2	1.3	47.4
Teaching	31.8	.3	54.9
Administration	27.4	3.7	59.2
Research	13.3	.9	73.3
As a trainee	10.9	6.3	75.7

NOTE.—All percentages are based on 16,449 respondents. Table does not show 3.6 percent not working and 9.7 percent not reporting. See table 4.7 for details.

Work Activity and Sex

Men and women respondents tend to distribute the time they devote to each of the activities studied in much the same pattern with the exception of direct services. The percentage of women involved at each time level is, of course, somewhat smaller than that for men, due to the larger percentage of women who were not working at the time of the survey.

In direct services, the percentages of both men and women working full time are considerably greater than in the other five activities and the percentage of men in full time direct service is 1½ times greater than that for women, 42.0 percent compared with 26.8 percent.

Between about one-half and three-quarters of both men and women respondents do no consultation, teaching, administration, or research during the course of their average work week and most of those who do any are involved less than 15 hours a week.

Among all men respondents, 10.9 percent are involved in paid training activity compared with 11.6 percent of the women. However, unlike the four activities just mentioned, most of both the men and women who are involved in training spend 35 hours a week or more in it (tables E and 4.8).

Work Activity and Age

The relationship between age and work activity is presented in terms of the percentages of respondents in the 5-year age groups who work 1 hour or more and 35 hours or more in each of the six work activities.

One hour or more per week. All of the work activities except training show a similar pattern of participation in relationship to age. In general, the percentage of respondents in training decreases with age and the percentages in the five work activities increase. In these five activities, the participation rates increase markedly in the 25 to 34 year age range, show maximum participation between the ages of 35 and 44, and decline from there to their low points around 65 years of age and older. By this age, the percentage not working in any activity is increasing rapidly.

Thirty-five hours or more per week. The relationship between age and work activity is somewhat different when only full-time involvement is considered. The percentage of respondents providing full-time direct patient services increases with age and the maximum level of participation is not reached until the 50 to 54 year age group. The percentage involved full time in administration also increases steadily with age and reaches its

Table E. Time Spent in Paid Work Activities by Men and Women Respondents

[Percents]

Activity	1 hour or more		35 hours or more		No hours	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Direct services	75.0	70.1	42.0	26.8	12.9	12.4
Consultation	40.6	32.3	1.3	1.0	47.4	50.2
Teaching	32.9	25.0	.3	.2	55.0	57.5
Administration	28.7	20.0	4.0	1.7	59.2	62.5
Research	14.0	8.9	.9	.4	73.9	73.6
As a trainee	10.9	11.6	6.4	6.1	77.0	70.9

NOTE.—Percentages are based on 14,368 men and 1,902 women respondents. Data on 179 respondents who did not report sex are not shown. Among men respondents 2.8 percent were not working and 9.3 percent did not reply to the question. Among women respondents 7.8 percent were not working and 9.7 percent did not reply.

peak even later, among those 55 to 59 years of age. The pattern for consultation is roughly similar to administration but the number of respondents involved is too small to draw firm conclusions. In fact, the percentages of respondents who work 35 hours or more per week in consulting, teaching, and research separately do not exceed 2 percent of the respondents in any of the nine age intervals.

In general, the data suggest that in terms of full-time work activity, direct services, administration, and consulting are more characteristic of the older respondents. Teaching, research, and training are more characteristic of the younger (table 4.9).

Work Activity and Citizenship

The pattern of remunerated work activity among U.S. citizens, who comprise almost 92 percent of all respondents, is, of course, very similar to that for all respondents as described in detail in a preceding section.

Native citizens compared with naturalized. In all six work activities, including trainee status, native-born U.S. citizens have higher rates of participation at the 1 hour or more level than naturalized citizens. The greatest differences between the two groups are in consultation, teaching, and training.

When compared on percentages of respondents working full time, the differences between the native and naturalized citizens are considerably less. Natives equal or slightly exceed the naturalized citizen in full-time consultation, administration, training, and teaching. On the other hand, naturalized citizens provide direct services at a higher full-time level than natives (43.6 percent versus 40.2 percent) and are very slightly more involved in full-time research (1 percent versus 0.8 percent).

U.S. citizens compared with noncitizens. In comparison with all three noncitizen groups (U.S. applicants, Canadians, and citizens of other foreign countries) both native and naturalized U.S. citizens have substantially *lower* percentages involved in remunerated training activity. As a result, both full- and part-time participation of U.S. citizen respondents in the five other activities generally exceeds that of the three noncitizen groups.

Compared on the 1 hour or more per week basis, Canadians are about equal to or exceed U.S. citizens in teaching (35 percent versus 32.7 percent), in research (14 percent versus 13.6 percent), and in administration (28 percent versus 28.2 percent for U.S. citizens). All three foreign citizen groups exceed U.S. citizens in full-time research although the differences are small. (The reader is cautioned against attaching too much weight to the smaller differences pointed out here and to those apparent in the table.)

Noncitizen groups compared with each other. Comparisons among the three foreign citizen groups are difficult to make because of the large number of possible comparisons. They are tenuous because of the small differences in many instances, particularly in reference to full-time work. On the basis of 1 hour or more of work activity a week, applicants for U.S. citizenship have the highest participation rate in direct patient services (71.7 percent), the lowest rate in training, and the second highest rate in the other four activities. Canadians have the second highest rate in direct services, 65.6 percent, but have the highest rate in each of the other five activities. Citizens of other foreign countries, the numerically largest of the three groups, have the lowest rate in all activities except training in which they are just under the Canadians.

There is no clear pattern among the foreign citizen groups in reference to full-time involvement and the reader is referred to table 4.10 for details.

Work Activity and Subfield Specialization

It has been noted that the predominant work activity of all respondents is direct service to patients, both in terms of the number providing any services during their average week and the number involved 35 hours a week or more. This predominance of direct service is also true for respondents in all but two of the subfields of specialization. Administrative psychiatrists are more involved in administration than in direct services and neurologists are more involved in research.

Full-time work in consultation accounts for 1.3 percent of all respondents and ranges from a low of 0.3 percent of administrative psychiatrists to a high of 3.2 percent among neurologists.

Teaching on a full-time basis accounts for only 0.3 percent of all respondents. Among the specific subfield specialties, community or social psychiatrists and neurologists have the highest percentages involved, 1.2 and 1.1 percent respectively. (Among respondents in the "other" or unlisted specialties, 1.5 percent teach full time.)

Administration shows wide fluctuation among the specialties. Although only 3.7 percent of all respondents are full-time administrators, the range is from none among psychoanalysts and neurologists to 47.9 percent among those in administrative psychiatry.

Only 0.9 percent of all respondents are in research full time and 13.3 percent do any research in the course of their average week. Neurologists have the highest rates of participation in research, 48.1 percent 1 or more hours and 17.9 percent full time.

Remunerated training activity involves 6.3 percent of all respondents on a full-time basis and 10.9 percent 1 hour a week or more. Psychoanalysts are involved as trainees less than respondents in any other specialty, and child psychiatrists more (table 4.11).

Employment in More Than One Work Activity

The tendency for psychiatrists to work in more than one kind of activity—to provide more than one kind of service—has been mentioned in the report and the extent to which they work in more than one setting has been discussed in detail in a previous section.

The "typical" respondent provides two kinds of services in the course of his average week. As would be expected, the average number of activities among the men is higher than among the women, 2.02 compared with 1.68.

Multiple work activity increases as age increases, from 1.83 activities among respondents in the 25–29 year age range to a high of 2.31 among those 35 to 39 years of age. It decreases steadily thereafter to 0.94 among those 65 years of age and older among whom higher proportions are inactive due to retirement and illness.

Multiple work activity among respondents in the several areas of specialization ranges from a low of 1.63 among those in mental retardation (the oldest group among the subfields) to a high of 2.85 activities per respondent among those in community or social psychiatry. Respondents in child psychiatry and adolescent psychiatry—student mental health have the next highest rates, 2.61 and 2.56 respectively (table 4.12).

Unremunerated Work Activity

Over one-half of all respondents, 56.4 percent, donate some time in their average work week to one or more of the six major work activities.[2] Between 1 and 8 hours per week were donated by 39.7 percent of all respondents and 9 hours or more by 16.7 percent. Only 14.4 percent of all respondents reported donating no hours and 29.2 percent did not reply to the question.

The largest percentages of respondents donate time to three activities: Direct patient services, 30.9 percent; teaching, 23.7 percent; and consultation, 23.2 percent. The concentration of respondents in the 1 to 5 hour interval and the high level of multiple work activity at that level indicates that the typical pattern of time donation on the part of respondents is small amounts of time distributed among several activities (table 4.13).

The total number of unremunerated hours worked in an "average" week by these 9,277 respondents amounts to 66,500 or 9 percent of the approximately 730,000 grand total of paid and unremunerated hours.

Work Activity and Work Setting

The analysis of work settings independent from work activities as was done in previous sections is valuable for examining the interrelationships between the settings or activities and the respondents' basic personal characteristics of sex, age, etc. However, a different perspective of the overall utilization of psychiatry manpower can be obtained by analyzing the different activities in the settings in which they occur. This activity-by-setting analysis, based on all respondents, provides utilization information such as the following: Among all respondents, 45.1 percent spend 1 hour or more a week providing direct patient services in a private practice setting, 16.7 percent do so 35 hours or more per week; 4.8 percent of all

---

[2] The question asked for "donated and unpaid hours" to make sure of getting time for which no payment was received as well as that which was intentionally donated. See question 4, survey questionnaire, a pp. C.

Figure 3

Percent of Psychiatrists spending 1 hour or more and 35 hours or more in eleven work settings, 1965

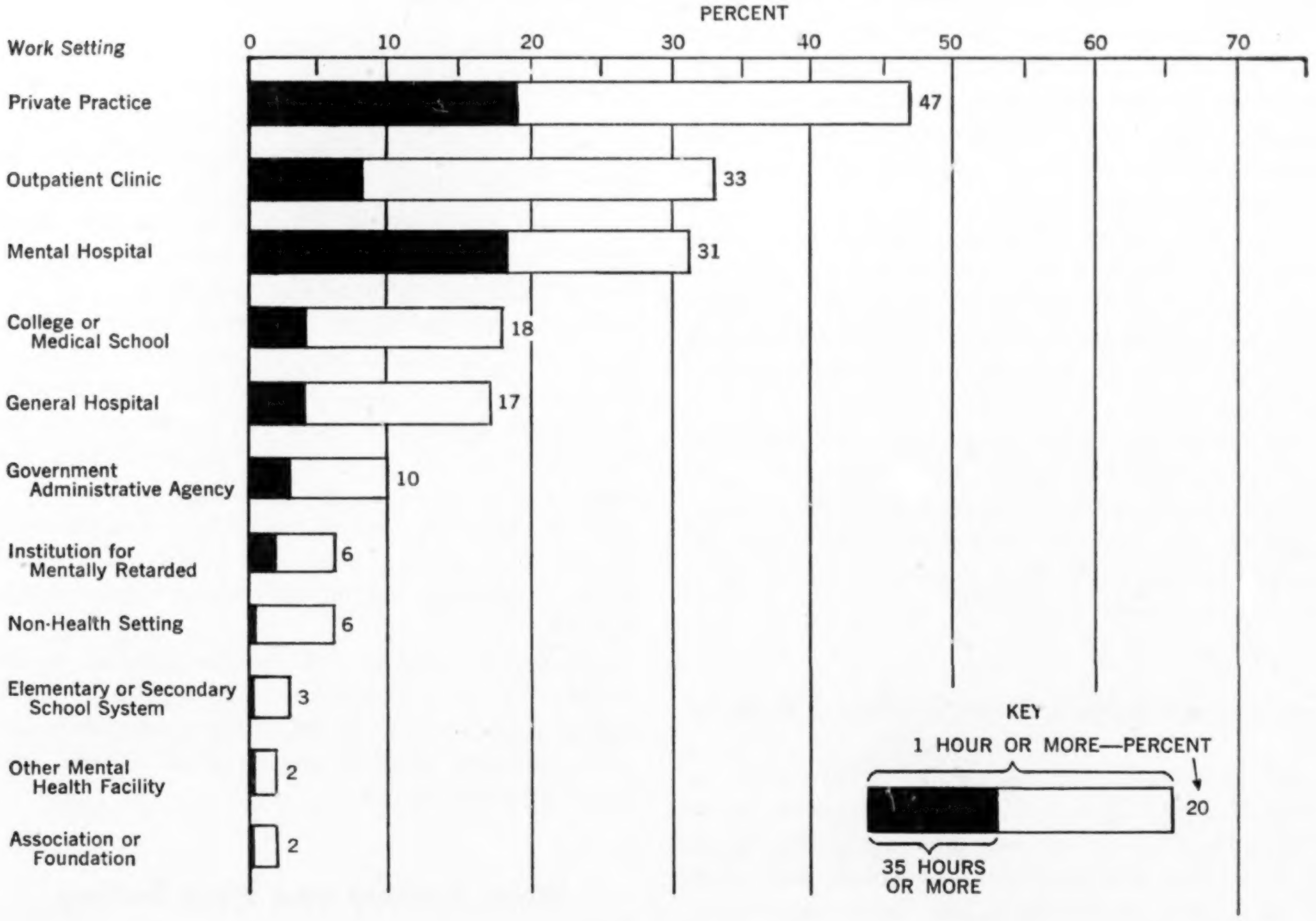
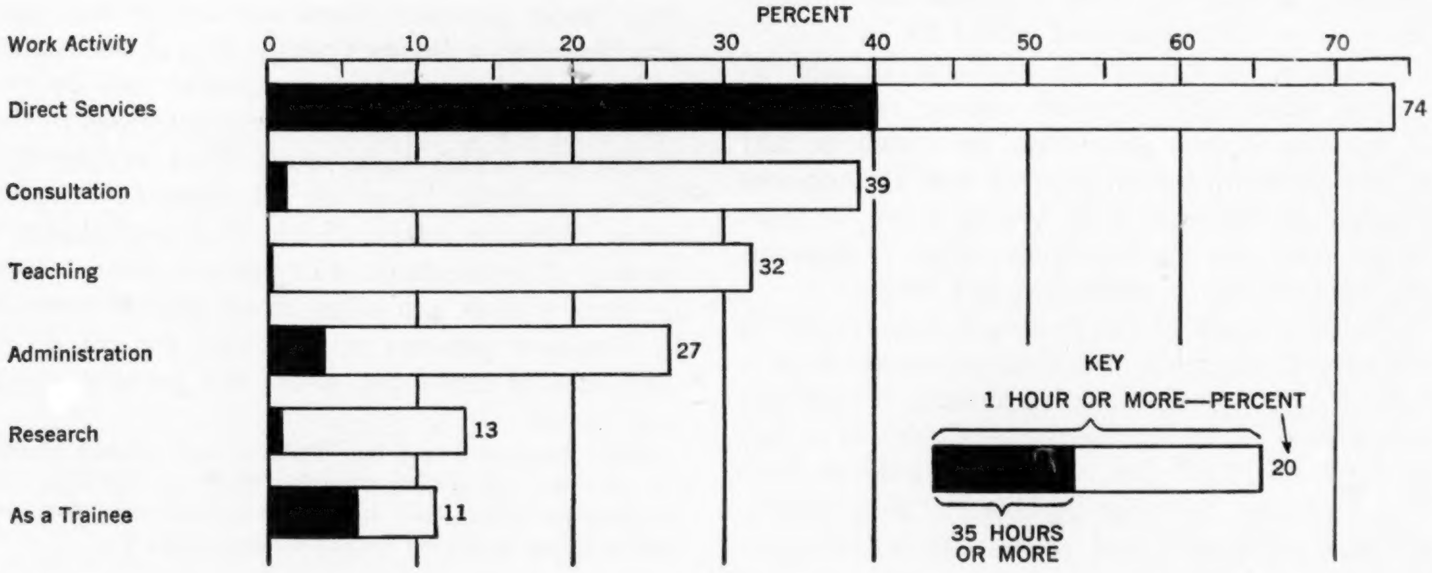


Figure 4

Percent of Psychiatrists spending 1 hour or more and 35 hours or more in paid work activities, 1965



respondents do research in a college, university, or medical school 1 hour a week or more and 0.4 percent do so 35 hours a week or more; and so on, for 66 activity-setting combinations. (The reader is reminded that these data refer to paid hours only.)

The wide range in participation in the various activities in the different settings is illustrated with some selected examples in table F. The reader is referred to table 4.14 for details.

Table F. Extent of Respondent Participation in Selected Activities and Settings

Activity and setting	Percent of all respondents (16,449)	
	1 hour or more	35 hours or more
Direct patient service in private practice	45. 1	16. 7
Direct patient service in general hospital	10. 2	1. 4
Consultation in outpatient clinic	10. 6	. 1
Teaching in college or medical school	13. 1	. 2
Administration in mental hospital	9. 5	1. 3
Administration in government administrative agency	2. 9	1. 3
Research in college or medical school	4. 8	. 4
As a trainee in outpatient clinic	5. 0	1. 2

The Allocation of Time Spent Under Major Employment Auspices

The information obtained from respondents on employment auspice is less detailed than that on work activity and work setting. Respondents indicated the percentage of their total work week, including unremunerated time, which they spent under each of the several employment auspices listed in the questionnaire.[3] Three of the five auspices represent levels of government—Federal, State, and local. The fourth, shortened in the text and tables to "Private organization" was described in the questionnaire as "Non-governmental employment (excluding self-employment)." The fifth "auspice" is "Self-employment."

Employment Auspices of Respondents

Nearly half of all respondents, 46.8 percent, report being self-employed some portion of their average work week and one-fourth, 25.1 percent, are self-employed 75 to 100 percent of their time. Among the other auspices, State governments are the major utilizers of psychiatry manpower with 32.7 percent working any time for them and 20.8 percent in the 75 to 100 percent range.

Private organizations, or "non-governmental" auspices, employ 28.3 percent of the respondents but less than one in 10, 8.9 percent, spend as much as 75 percent of their work week with them.

Federal and local governments employ similar percentages of respondents, 15.8 and 12.7 percent respectively, but the Federal Government employs a large percentage on the 75 to 100 percent basis, 9.4 percent versus 2.9 percent for local government. Table G summarizes the findings shown in detail in table 4.15.

Table G. Summary of Employment Auspices of All Respondents

Auspice	Percent of total weekly time	
	1 percent or more	75 to 100 percent
Self-employment	46. 8	25. 1
State government	32. 7	20. 8
Private organization	28. 3	8. 9
Federal Government	15. 8	9. 4
Local government	12. 7	2. 9

NOTE.—All percentages are based on 16,449 respondents.

Employment Auspice and Sex

The distributions of total weekly working time spent by men and women respondents under the five employment auspices are generally similar and reflect, as would be expected, somewhat greater participation rates among men due to their slightly higher overall rate of employment. When only respondents working 75 to 100 percent of their time in each auspice are considered, thus reducing the influence of employment under more than one auspice, the percentage of women respondents exceeds that for men in two auspices: State government, 20.7 percent of all men respondents, 23.3 percent of all women; local government, 2.8 percent of the men and 3.9 percent of the women (table 4.16).

---

[3] The reader should note that these percentages are based on each respondent's work week and thus the actual number of hours worked varies from respondent to respondent.

Employment Auspice and Age

The deployment among the auspices of the respondents working 75 to 100 percent of their time under any one auspice according to their age shows some interesting differences among the auspices. Low percentages of respondents under 35 years of age are self-employed (which in this context would be largely private practice). The percentage jumps sharply to 24.6 percent of the 35 to 39 year age group, plateaus around 35 percent through the 35 to 54 year range, and declines gradually to 20.1 percent of respondents 65 years of age and over.

The patterns in the other four auspices are all different from that in self-employment; State and Federal Government are comparable while local government tends to resemble private organizations. While all four have disproportionately high percentages of younger respondents, the percentage declines steadily with age in private organizations and local government but State and Federal government, after reaching their lowest percentages in the middle age ranges, begin increasing and then show disproportionately high percentages of employment of older respondents (table 4.17).

Analysis of the age distributions of respondents working 75 to 100 percent of their time under one of the five auspices shows respondents in self-employment to be the oldest group with a median age of 45.7 years. Respondents in the other four auspices, which are more truly employers than self-employment, have younger median ages: State government 42.4, Federal Government 39.7, local government 37.2, and private organizations 36.4. The distributions in the latter three auspices have distinct modes or peaks in the 30 to 34 year age range. This is particularly true of the Federal Government where the percentage between 30 and 34 years of age, 28.2 percent, is almost three times larger than that of any other age group (table 4.18).

Employment Auspice and Citizenship

The major differences in the way respondents with different citizenship status are deployed among the auspices 75–100 percent of their time are between citizens and noncitizens with particular reference to self-employment, and State and Federal Government. Among U.S. citizens, 26.9 percent are self-employed versus 4.6 percent of noncitizens; 18.9 percent of citizens work for State governments versus 50 percent of noncitizens; 10 percent of citizens work for the Federal Government versus 2.5 percent of noncitizens (table 4.19 and 4.20).

Employment Auspice and Subfield Specialization

The distributions of respondents among the five auspices according to their primary specialization is shown in table 4.21 to which the reader is referred for detailed comparisons. Some of the major differences are worth noting. Respondents in general and adult psychiatry are deployed among the auspices 75 to 100 percent of their time in much the same percentages except in the Federal Government where the percentage of those in adult psychiatry is almost half again that for general psychiatry, 14.3 percent versus 9 percent respectively. Two-thirds (66.1 percent) of psychoanalysts are self-employed while none work 75 to 100 percent of their time for the Federal Government. Child psychiatrists are employed predominantly by private organizations, 19.6 percent, and State government, 18.5 percent. Over one-half (52.4 percent) of respondents in administrative psychiatry work for State governments, 17.8 percent for the Federal Government. Respondents in community or social psychiatry, adolescent psychiatry, forensic psychiatry, and mental retardation are primarily employed by State governments (table 4.21).

Looking at the respondents working 75–100 percent of their time under each auspice as a group, the data show, as would be expected, that general psychiatry is the predominant subfield in each auspice followed by adult psychiatry, although in the Federal Government the percentages are almost equal. For the two specialties combined, the range among the subfields is from a high of 73.3 percent of respondents in the Federal Government to a low of 59.9 percent among those in private organizations. Employment of respondents in the remaining specialties hardly ever exceeds 5 percent in any of the auspices with a few exceptions worth noting. Among all full time self-employed respondents, 21.6 percent are psychoanalysts, 15.3 percent of all respondents in State governments are in administrative psychiatry, as are 11.4 percent of those in Federal Government. Among respondents working under private auspices 75–100 percent of their time, 18 percent are in child psychiatry. Among respondents in local government, 12.3 percent are in child psychiatry (table 4.22).

Respondents Who Treat Private Patients

The information presented in previous sections concerning private practice and direct service to patients was obtained from the survey question which defined private practice as a place of work and direct service to patients as a paid professional activity. The resulting data do, of course, bear on the private treatment of patients but a subsequent question was asked with the intention of producing much more specific information on this subject: "Enter the approximate numbers of INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS you see in your PRIVATE PRACTICE during an average week: Children (under 12) ——, Adolescents (12–17 years) ——, Adults (18–64 years) ——, Aged (over 64) ——, Total ——."

Fifty-two percent of all respondents, 8,561, reported seeing one or more individual patients in their "private practice." Among all respondents, 16.2 percent reported seeing children, 32.9 percent see adolescents, 50.8 percent see adults, and 17.8 percent see the aged.

When these 8,561 respondents are considered as the private practitioner population and the percentages are recomputed on this base, a limited conclusion can be stated as follows: *among those respondents who see one or more patients per week,* 31.1 percent see children, 63.2 percent see adolescents, 97.7 percent see adults, and 34.3 percent see the aged. The median number of patients of all ages seen per week by these 8,561 respondents is 20.[4]

The total number of patients being seen by these 8,561 respondents provides a minimal estimate of the number of patients undergoing private, individual psychiatric treatment in mid-1965. This figure is 217,186. It is an underestimate because the 16,449 respondents represent only 88 percent of the 18,740 "in-scope" psychiatrists and because data-coding limitations prevented entering the actual number of patients seen by the 123 respondents who reported 99 or more patients—they were all recorded as seeing 99.

---

[4] This median is computed from ungrouped data, not the class interval data shown in table 4.23.

Table 4.1 Paid Hours Spent Per Week in Each

Hours	Private practice		Outpatient clinic		Mental hospital		College or medical school		General hospital	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total respondents	16, 449	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0
None	6, 518	39. 6	8, 839	53. 7	9, 212	56. 0	11, 211	68. 2	11, 447	69. 6
1–14	1, 646	10. 0	2, 629	16. 0	1, 117	6. 8	1, 806	11. 0	1, 585	9. 6
15–29	2, 002	12. 2	1, 196	7. 3	631	3. 8	474	2. 9	508	3. 1
30–34	1, 010	6. 1	277	1. 7	307	1. 9	152	. 9	107	. 7
35–44	1, 921	11. 7	1, 095	6. 7	2, 276	13. 8	379	2. 3	367	2. 2
45 and over	1, 151	7. 0	212	1. 3	705	4. 3	226	1. 4	234	1. 4
Total, 1 hour or more	7, 730	47. 0	5, 409	32. 9	5, 036	30. 6	3, 037	18. 5	2, 801	17. 0

NOTE.—Table does not show 3.6 percent(599) not working and 9.7 percent (1,602) who did not reply. The 30-34 and 35-44 hour intervals are shown separately

Table 4.2 Paid Hours Spent Per Week in Each Work

[Percents]

Hours per week	Private practice		Outpatient clinic		Mental hospital		College or medical school		General hospital	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
None	39. 6	42. 7	54. 9	48. 6	56. 6	55. 0	68. 7	68. 4	69. 8	72. 6
1–14	9. 6	13. 4	16. 2	15. 6	7. 2	4. 5	11. 3	9. 5	10. 3	5. 5
15–34	18. 5	18. 0	8. 8	10. 8	5. 7	5. 6	3. 9	3. 0	4. 0	2. 1
35–44	12. 4	6. 9	6. 7	6. 9	14. 0	13. 8	2. 5	1. 2	2. 4	1. 3
45 and over	7. 8	1. 5	1. 4	. 7	4. 4	3. 6	1. 5	. 5	1. 5	1. 0
Total, 1 hour or more	48. 3	39. 7	33. 0	33. 9	31. 3	27. 4	19. 2	14. 1	18. 1	9. 9

NOTE.—Percentages are based on 14,368 men and 1,902 women respondents. Data on 179 respondents who did not report sex are not shown. Among men respondents, 2.8 percent were not working, 9.3 percent did not reply to the question. Among women respondents, 7.8 percent were not working, 9.7 percent

Work Setting Among All Respondents, 1965

Government administrative agency		Institution for mentally retarded		Nonhealth setting		Elementary or secondary school system		Other mental health facility		Association or foundation	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
16, 449	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0
12, 651	76. 9	13, 308	80. 9	13, 326	81. 0	13, 777	83. 8	13, 844	84. 2	13, 948	84. 8
919	5. 6	546	3. 3	754	4. 6	408	2. 5	347	2. 1	252	1. 5
142	. 9	109	. 7	90	. 5	48	. 3	34	. 2	18	. 1
31	. 2	27	. 2	9	. 1	3	(*)	5	(*)	3	(*)
395	2. 4	203	1. 2	59	. 4	12	. 1	17	. 1	20	. 1
110	. 7	55	. 3	10	. 1	—	—	1	(*)	7	(*)
1, 597	9. 7	940	5. 7	922	5. 6	471	2. 9	404	2. 5	300	1. 8

to provide comparability with other data based on the Department of Labor 35-hour standard for full-time work.

Setting by Men and Women Respondents, 1965

[Percents]

Government administrative agency		Institution for mentally retarded		Nonhealth setting		Elementary or secondary school system		Other mental health facility		Association or foundation	
Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
77. 6	76. 8	82. 1	76. 8	81. 9	79. 4	85. 2	78. 5	85. 4	80. 6	86. 0	81. 0
6. 0	2. 9	3. 3	3. 4	4. 9	2. 4	2. 5	2. 9	2. 2	1. 6	1. 6	1. 3
1. 1	. 9	. 8	. 8	. 6	. 5	. 3	. 7	. 3	. 2	. 1	. 1
2. 5	1. 5	1. 3	1. 2	. 4	. 1	(*)	. 4	. 1	. 1	. 1	. 1
. 7	. 4	. 3	. 3	. 1	. 1	—	—	(*)	—	(*)	—
10. 3	5. 7	5. 8	5. 7	6. 0	3. 0	2. 8	3. 9	2. 5	1. 9	1. 9	1. 5

did not reply. Column totals equal 100 percent when these percentages are included. The data reflect hours worked in more than 1 setting.

Table 4.3 Paid Hours Spent Per Week in Each Work Setting Among All Respondents by Age, 1965

[Percents]

Age	Total respondents	Private practice			Outpatient clinic			Mental hospital			College or medical school			General hospital		
		1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None
Total respondents	16,449	47.0	18.7	39.6	32.9	7.9	53.7	30.6	18.1	56.0	18.5	3.7	68.2	17.0	3.7	69.6
25–29	865	2.3	0.5	89.5	54.2	17.0	37.6	51.0	37.5	40.8	13.6	3.0	78.2	26.0	12.6	65.8
30–34	2,578	31.8	5.7	61.2	52.4	16.3	40.6	36.3	19.7	56.6	20.8	5.2	72.1	23.7	7.3	69.3
35–39	2,708	56.4	17.2	36.0	40.3	8.3	52.1	31.1	15.8	61.3	22.9	5.1	69.4	18.1	3.1	74.2
40–44	2,836	63.5	28.3	28.8	34.0	6.2	58.4	27.7	13.3	64.6	23.0	4.3	69.3	18.1	2.4	74.3
45–49	1,952	59.9	28.4	30.0	28.3	5.2	61.6	26.3	14.8	63.6	22.2	4.5	67.8	17.5	2.0	72.5
50–54	1,693	57.1	28.0	29.8	25.5	5.4	61.5	29.2	18.2	57.8	17.3	2.4	69.6	16.2	2.1	70.7
55–59	1,465	48.7	22.9	35.7	18.6	4.6	65.8	29.6	20.6	54.9	14.5	2.0	69.9	13.0	3.0	71.4
60–64	981	35.1	16.5	40.8	15.2	3.6	60.7	30.8	23.3	45.1	9.9	2.2	66.0	9.2	1.8	66.7
65 and over	1,215	28.4	9.6	28.8	9.8	3.2	47.4	22.7	17.2	34.5	5.5	.2	51.7	4.9	1.2	52.3
No report	156	14.7	5.1	7.1	7.1	1.9	14.7	7.7	3.8	14.1	3.2	1.3	18.6	3.2	.6	18.6

Age	Government administrative agency			Institution for mentally retarded			Nonhealth setting			Elementary or secondary school system			Other mental health facility			Association or foundation		
	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None
Total respondents	9.7	3.1	76.9	5.7	1.6	80.9	5.6	0.4	81.0	2.9	0.1	83.8	2.5	0.1	84.2	1.8	0.2	84.8
25–29	4.5	2.3	87.3	1.8	.3	89.9	3.5	.3	88.3	.7	—	91.1	1.6	.1	90.2	1.2	.1	90.6
30–34	8.3	3.0	84.7	5.5	.8	87.5	5.9	.9	87.0	2.8	—	90.1	2.4	.2	90.6	1.7	.2	91.3
35–39	9.0	2.4	83.4	6.8	1.0	85.6	6.2	.3	86.2	3.9	.1	88.4	3.4	.1	89.0	1.9	.2	90.4
40–44	11.7	3.2	80.6	7.1	1.1	85.2	7.1	.4	85.3	4.1	(*)	88.2	3.0	.1	89.3	2.0	.1	90.3
45–49	12.0	3.1	77.9	6.7	1.7	83.3	7.0	.5	82.9	3.8	—	86.2	3.0	.1	86.9	2.9	.2	87.0
50–54	11.0	2.8	75.9	5.9	1.9	81.0	5.5	.2	81.5	3.0	.1	84.0	2.8	.1	84.1	1.8	.2	85.1
55–59	12.8	5.3	71.6	5.2	3.1	79.2	5.8	.5	78.6	1.6	.1	82.9	1.8	.1	82.7	1.8	.2	82.6
60–64	9.3	4.4	66.6	5.0	3.8	70.8	3.1	.1	72.8	1.2	.2	74.6	1.4	.3	74.4	1.2	.2	74.6
65 and over	5.4	1.7	51.8	3.4	2.4	53.8	2.2	.3	55.0	.9	.3	56.3	.4	.1	56.8	.8	.2	56.4
No report	2.6	.6	19.2	.6	.6	21.2	—	—	21.8	—	—	21.8	—	—	21.8	—	—	21.8

NOTE.—Percentages for work setting are based on the total number of respondents in each age group. Percentages in each age group who were not working or who did not reply to the question are not shown in the table. See table 4.9 for these percentages.

Table 4.4 Paid Hours Spent Per Week in Each Work Setting Among All Respondents by Citizenship, 1965

[Percents]

Citizenship	Total respondents	Private practice			Outpatient clinic			Mental hospital			College or medical school			General hospital		
		1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None
Total respondents	16, 449	47. 0	18. 9	39. 6	32. 9	7. 9	53. 7	30. 6	18. 1	56. 0	18. 5	3. 7	68. 2	17. 0	3. 7	69. 6
United States	15, 087	49. 9	20. 0	37. 8	32. 9	7. 9	54. 8	29. 5	17. 0	58. 2	18. 9	3. 7	68. 8	17. 6	3. 7	70. 1
Native	12, 365	50. 8	21. 0	37. 8	34. 2	8. 2	54. 4	28. 2	15. 4	60. 4	19. 8	3. 9	68. 8	19. 0	4. 0	69. 6
Naturalized	2, 722	46. 0	15. 5	37. 7	26. 9	6. 5	56. 8	35. 4	24. 4	48. 3	14. 4	1. 9	69. 3	11. 5	2. 2	72. 2
Foreign	1, 101	15. 3	3. 7	72. 3	39. 2	10. 3	48. 3	51. 9	37. 1	35. 7	17. 1	4. 8	70. 5	12. 0	3. 7	75. 6
Applicant for United States	421	16. 9	4. 0	69. 4	41. 3	10. 9	44. 9	50. 4	36. 6	35. 9	15. 2	4. 8	71. 0	10. 5	2. 9	75. 8
Canadian	157	29. 9	9. 6	62. 4	38. 9	8. 3	53. 5	41. 4	27. 4	51. 0	21. 0	6. 4	71. 3	19. 7	7. 0	72. 6
Other foreign	523	9. 6	1. 7	77. 6	37. 7	10. 3	49. 5	56. 2	40. 3	31. 0	17. 4	4. 4	69. 8	10. 9	3. 4	76. 3
No report	261	10. 3	5. 4	10. 0	5. 7	2. 7	14. 6	5. 0	2. 7	15. 3	1. 9	. 4	18. 4	3. 1	1. 1	17. 2

Citizenship	Government administrative agency			Institution for mentally retarded			Nonhealth setting			Elementary or secondary school system			Other mental health facility			Association or foundation		
	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None
Total respondents	9. 7	3. 1	76. 9	5. 7	1. 6	80. 9	5. 6	0. 4	81. 0	2. 9	0. 1	83. 8	2. 5	0. 1	84. 2	1. 8	0. 2	84. 8
United States	10. 2	3. 2	77. 5	5. 8	1. 5	81. 9	5. 9	. 4	81. 8	2. 9	. 1	84. 8	2. 5	. 1	85. 2	1. 9	. 2	85. 8
Native	10. 6	3. 3	77. 9	5. 5	1. 2	83. 0	6. 3	. 5	82. 3	3. 1	. 1	85. 5	2. 6	. 1	86. 0	1. 9	. 2	86. 6
Naturalized	8. 1	2. 5	75. 6	6. 8	3. 2	76. 9	4. 4	. 3	79. 3	2. 2	—	81. 5	2. 1	. 1	81. 6	1. 5	(*)	82. 2
Foreign	4. 9	1. 6	82. 7	6. 2	2. 4	81. 4	2. 6	. 2	84. 9	2. 8	. 1	84. 7	1. 9	. 2	85. 6	1. 6	. 3	85. 9
Applicant for United States	4. 8	1. 2	81. 5	6. 9	2. 1	79. 3	2. 6	. 2	83. 6	2. 6	. 2	83. 6	1. 0	—	85. 3	1. 4	—	84. 8
Canadian	5. 7	1. 3	86. 6	8. 3	3. 2	84. 1	5. 7	. 6	86. 6	6. 4	—	86. 0	1. 9	—	90. 4	3. 2	. 6	89. 2
Other foreign	4. 8	2. 1	82. 4	5. 0	2. 3	82. 2	1. 7	—	85. 5	1. 9	—	85. 3	2. 7	. 4	84. 5	1. 3	. 4	85. 9
No report	3. 1	1. 5	17. 2	. 8	. 4	19. 5	. 4	. 4	19. 9	—	—	20. 3	—	—	20. 3	—	—	20. 3

NOTE.—Percentages for work settings are based on the total number of respondents in each citizenship category. Percentages in each citizenship group who were not working or who did not reply to the question are not shown in the table. See table 4.10 for these percentages.

Table 4.5 Paid Hours Spent Per Week in Each Work Setting Among All Respondents by Primary Subfield, 1965

[Percents]

Primary subfield [1]	Total respondents	Private practice			Outpatient clinic			Mental hospital			College or medical school			General hospital		
		1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None
Total respondents	16, 449	47. 0	18. 7	39. 6	32. 9	7. 9	53. 7	30. 6	18. 1	56. 0	18. 5	3. 7	68. 2	17. 0	3. 7	69. 6
General psychiatry	6, 326	47. 6	20. 1	40. 5	32. 9	7. 1	55. 2	37. 6	22. 9	50. 5	13. 9	2. 5	74. 2	23. 0	4. 4	65. 1
Adult psychiatry	3, 960	47. 2	18. 4	45. 1	38. 5	10. 3	53. 7	34. 5	20. 2	57. 7	17. 9	2. 8	74. 4	19. 0	5. 0	73. 2
Psychoanalysis	1, 351	87. 0	60. 0	2. 1	19. 6	. 3	69. 4	8. 4	. 4	80. 6	31. 4	. 9	57. 7	6. 3	. 1	82. 8
Child psychiatry	1, 346	51. 8	10. 1	41. 5	62. 3	20. 7	31. 1	19. 8	5. 1	73. 5	26. 4	5. 1	66. 9	14. 0	1. 3	79. 3
Administrative psychiatry	997	26. 6	1. 0	65. 6	19. 3	4. 1	72. 9	43. 6	36. 2	48. 5	13. 6	3. 2	78. 5	7. 9	3. 7	84. 3
Community or social psychiatry	407	47. 9	2. 2	45. 5	51. 6	19. 4	41. 8	12. 8	5. 4	80. 6	30. 2	9. 8	63. 1	13. 0	2. 5	80. 3
Adolescent psychiatry or student mental health	309	56. 0	10. 4	39. 8	29. 4	2. 6	66. 3	24. 6	11. 0	71. 2	47. 6	15. 5	48. 2	14. 2	2. 3	81. 6
Neurology or neuropsychiatric science	285	30. 9	8. 8	43. 2	11. 2	1. 8	62. 8	17. 9	9. 1	56. 1	33. 3	22. 8	40. 7	14. 7	4. 9	59. 3
Forensic and correctional psychiatry	211	32. 7	2. 4	56. 9	17. 5	5. 2	72. 0	29. 9	20. 9	59. 7	10. 0	. 9	79. 6	6. 2	1. 4	83. 4
Mental retardation	144	11. 1	—	77. 1	11. 1	1. 4	77. 1	3. 5	2. 1	84. 7	6. 9	1. 4	81. 2	1. 4	—	86. 8
Other (includes industrial psychiatry)	271	35. 4	5. 9	46. 9	21. 8	4. 8	60. 5	18. 8	9. 2	63. 5	35. 1	17. 0	47. 2	15. 1	4. 8	67. 2
No report	842	8. 8	3. 1	17. 1	7. 2	1. 4	18. 6	20. 8	17. 0	5. 1	5. 1	2. 5	20. 8	5. 1	2. 4	20. 8

Primary subfield [1]	Government administrative agency			Institution for mentally retarded			Nonhealth setting			Elementary or secondary school system			Other mental health facility			Association or foundation		
	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None
Total respondents	9. 7	3. 1	76. 9	5. 7	1. 6	80. 9	5. 6	0. 4	81. 0	2. 9	0. 1	83. 8	2. 5	0. 1	84. 2	1. 8	0. 2	84. 8
General psychiatry	8. 8	1. 5	79. 3	3. 6	. 3	84. 5	5. 9	. 2	82. 2	2. 0	(*)	86. 1	2. 3	. 1	85. 8	1. 5	(*)	86. 6
Adult psychiatry	8. 9	2. 0	83. 3	2. 9	. 3	89. 4	5. 1	—	87. 2	1. 8	. 1	90. 4	2. 1	. 1	90. 1	1. 6	. 1	90. 7
Psychoanalysis	6. 9	. 2	82. 2	3. 0	. 1	86. 1	2. 4	. 1	86. 6	2. 9	—	86. 2	3. 1	—	85. 9	2. 1	—	87. 0
Child psychiatry	6. 0	. 8	87. 3	21. 2	2. 6	72. 1	5. 7	—	87. 6	12. 6	. 3	80. 8	3. 7	. 1	89. 6	2. 7	. 1	90. 6
Administrative psychiatry	29. 0	23. 4	63. 2	8. 5	6. 7	83. 7	4. 9	. 6	87. 3	. 8	. 1	91. 4	1. 5	. 2	90. 7	2. 0	. 7	90. 2
Community or social psychiatry	19. 9	6. 1	73. 5	14. 5	11. 5	78. 9	12. 0	. 7	81. 3	5. 7	—	87. 7	9. 1	1. 0	84. 3	7. 4	. 7	86. 0
Adolescent psychiatry or student mental health	6. 8	1. 6	89. 0	11. 0	2. 9	84. 8	9. 4	1. 0	86. 4	7. 8	1. 0	88. 0	3. 2	—	92. 6	1. 3	—	94. 5
Neurology or neuropsychiatric science	14. 4	7. 4	59. 6	1. 8	. 4	72. 3	2. 1	. 7	71. 9	. 4	—	73. 7	2. 5	. 4	71. 6	1. 1	—	73. 0
Forensic and correctional psychiatry	9. 0	1. 4	80. 6	25. 6	21. 8	64. 0	34. 6	15. 2	55. 0	. 9	—	88. 6	1. 4	. 5	88. 2	1. 4	—	88. 2
Mental retardation	4. 9	1. 4	83. 3	79. 2	74. 3	9. 0	—	—	88. 2	. 7	—	87. 5	2. 1	. 7	86. 1	. 7	—	87. 5
Other (includes industrial psychiatry)	13. 7	6. 6	68. 6	4. 8	1. 8	77. 5	6. 3	1. 8	76. 0	. 4	—	81. 9	2. 2	—	80. 1	3. 7	2. 2	78. 6
No report	2. 1	. 8	23. 8	—	—	36. 3	2. 1	. 5	23. 8	. 2	—	25. 7	. 2	—	25. 7	. 8	. 2	25. 1

NOTE.—Percentages for the work settings are based on the total number of respondents in the primary subfields.

[1] Excludes geriatric psychiatry which was not selected as a primary subfield by any respondent.

Table 4.6 Employment in More Than 1 Setting Among All Respondents and Its Relationship to Sex, Age, and Primary Subfield, 1965 [1]

	Total respondents	Total positions reported	Ratio of positions to respondents		Total respondents	Total positions reported	Ratio of positions to respondents
Total respondents	16, 449	28, 647	1. 74	Primary psychiatric subfield:			
Sex:				General	6, 326	11, 334	1. 79
Men	14, 368	25, 763	1. 79	Adult	3, 960	7, 107	1. 79
Women	1, 902	2, 794	1. 47	Psychoanalysis	1, 351	2, 338	1. 73
Age:				Child	1, 346	3, 046	2. 26
25–29	865	1, 388	1. 60	Administrative	997	1, 573	1. 58
30–34	2, 578	4, 940	1. 92	Community or social	407	912	2. 24
35–39	2, 708	5, 413	2. 00	Adolescent	309	653	2. 11
40–44	2, 836	5, 707	2. 01	Neurology	285	371	1. 30
45–49	1, 952	3, 703	1. 90	Forensic and correctional	211	357	1. 69
50–54	1, 693	2, 969	1. 75	Mental retardation	144	175	1. 22
55–59	1, 465	2, 249	1. 54	Other	271	426	1. 57
60–64	981	1, 190	1. 21				
65 and over	1, 215	1, 027	. 85				

[1] Based on respondents working 1 or more hours in each employment setting.

NOTE.—Table does not include respondents who did not report sex, age, or primary subfield.

Table 4.7 Hours Spent Per Week in Paid Professional Work Activities Among All Respondents, 1965

Hours	Direct services		Consultation		Teaching		Administration		Research		As a trainee	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total respondents	16, 449	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0
None	2, 095	12. 7	7, 792	47. 4	9, 025	54. 9	9, 734	59. 2	12, 056	73. 3	12, 460	75. 7
1–14	1, 402	8. 5	5, 621	34. 2	4, 485	27. 3	2, 818	17. 1	1, 691	10. 3	436	2. 7
15–29	2, 766	16. 8	546	3. 3	632	3. 8	928	5. 6	296	1. 8	279	1. 7
30–34	1, 417	8. 6	83	. 5	56	. 3	160	1. 0	62	. 4	37	. 2
35–44	3, 972	24. 1	127	. 8	42	. 3	520	3. 2	121	. 7	578	3. 5
45 and over	2, 596	15. 8	79	. 5	8	(*)	88	. 5	22	. 1	458	2. 8
Total, 1 hour or more	12, 153	73. 9	6, 456	39. 2	5, 223	31. 8	4, 514	27. 4	2, 192	13. 3	1, 788	10. 9

NOTE.—Table does not show 3.6 percent (599) not working and 9.7 percent (1,602) who did not reply. The 30–34- and 35–44-hour intervals are shown separately to provide comparability with other data based on the Department of Labor 35-hour standard for full-time work.

Table 4.8 Hours Spent Per Week in Paid Professional Work Activities by Men and Women Respondents, 1965

[Percents]

Hours	Direct services		Consultation		Teaching		Administration		Research		As a trainee	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
None	12. 9	12. 4	47. 4	50. 2	55. 0	57. 5	59. 2	62. 5	73. 9	73. 6	77. 0	70. 9
1–14	8. 1	11. 9	35. 4	27. 9	28. 2	22. 2	17. 8	13. 9	10. 8	7. 3	2. 6	3. 3
15–34	24. 9	31. 4	3. 9	3. 5	4. 4	2. 6	7. 0	4. 4	2. 3	1. 2	1. 9	2. 3
35–44	24. 9	20. 1	. 8	. 8	. 3	. 1	3. 4	1. 5	. 8	. 3	3. 5	3. 8
45 and over	17. 1	6. 7	. 5	. 2	(*)	. 1	. 6	. 2	. 1	. 1	2. 9	2. 3
Total, 1 hour or more	75. 0	70. 1	40. 6	32. 3	32. 9	25. 0	28. 7	20. 0	14. 0	8. 9	10. 9	11. 6

NOTE.—Percentages are based on 14,368 men and 1,902 women respondents. Data on 179 respondents who did not report sex are not shown. Among men respondents 2.8 percent were not working and 9.3 percent did not reply to the question. Among women respondents, 7.8 percent were not working and 9.7 percent did not reply. Columns add to 100 percent when these percentages are included. The data reflect hours worked in more than 1 activity.

Table 4.9 Hours Spent Per Week in Paid Professional Work

[Percents]

Age	Total respondents	Direct services			Consultation			Teaching		
		1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None
Total respondents	16, 449	73. 9	39. 9	12. 7	39. 2	1. 2	47. 4	31. 8	0. 3	54. 9
25–29	865	63. 0	35. 5	28. 8	23. 8	1. 0	68. 0	23. 7	—	68. 0
30–34	2, 578	74. 6	33. 9	18. 4	40. 9	1. 1	52. 1	36. 0	. 4	56. 9
35–39	2, 708	80. 5	37. 1	11. 8	45. 6	1. 4	46. 8	41. 3	. 2	51. 1
40–44	2, 836	81. 6	45. 0	10. 7	49. 1	1. 2	43. 2	38. 0	. 5	54. 3
45–49	1, 952	79. 0	44. 8	11. 0	44. 2	1. 4	45. 8	36. 4	. 4	53. 5
50–54	1, 693	77. 1	49. 4	9. 9	40. 9	1. 3	46. 1	28. 5	. 2	58. 5
55–59	1, 465	72. 8	43. 2	11. 7	36. 7	1. 8	47. 8	26. 6	. 2	57. 9
60–64	981	65. 5	41. 1	10. 3	26. 5	. 6	49. 3	17. 9	. 2	57. 9
65 and over	1, 215	49. 5	28. 4	7. 6	17. 3	1. 1	39. 9	10. 3	. 2	46. 9
No report	156	19. 9	10. 9	1. 9	5. 1	. 6	16. 7	6. 4	1. 3	15. 4

NOTE.—Percentages in the work activities are based on the total number of respondents in each age group.

Table 4.10 Hours Spent Per Week in Paid Professional Work

[Percents]

Citizenship	Total respondents	Direct services			Consultation			Teaching		
		1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None
Total respondents	16, 449	73. 9	39. 9	12. 7	39. 2	1. 3	47. 4	31. 8	0. 3	54. 9
United States	15, 087	75. 4	40. 8	12. 3	40. 9	1. 3	46. 8	32. 7	. 3	55. 0
Native	12, 365	75. 6	40. 2	12. 9	42. 7	1. 4	45. 9	34. 1	. 3	54. 5
Naturalized	2, 722	74. 4	43. 6	9. 3	32. 6	1. 2	51. 1	26. 6	. 3	57. 1
Foreign	1, 101	66. 3	35. 1	21. 3	25. 5	. 6	62. 0	24. 4	. 2	63. 1
Applicant for United States	421	71. 7	36. 6	14. 5	28. 0	1. 2	58. 2	28. 3	. 2	58. 0
Canadian	157	65. 6	29. 9	26. 8	31. 2	—	61. 1	35. 0	—	57. 3
Other foreign	523	62. 1	35. 6	25. 0	21. 8	. 4	65. 4	18. 2	. 2	69. 0
No report	261	16. 5	10. 3	3. 8	4. 2	—	16. 1	5. 7	—	14. 6

NOTE.—Percentages in the work activities are based on the total number of respondents in each citizenship category.

Table 4.11 Hours Spent Per Week in Paid Professional Work

[Percents]

Primary subfield [1]	Total respondents	Direct services			Consultation			Teaching		
		1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None
Total respondents	16, 449	73. 9	39. 9	12. 7	39. 2	1. 3	47. 4	31. 8	0. 3	54. 9
General psychiatry	6, 326	77. 4	49. 8	10. 7	38. 5	1. 5	49. 6	24. 3	. 4	63. 8
Adult psychiatry	3, 960	81. 6	44. 6	10. 7	39. 6	1. 1	52. 6	33. 7	. 2	58. 5
Psychoanalysis	1, 351	85. 9	59. 2	3. 2	39. 3	1. 3	49. 7	44. 2	. 1	44. 9
Child psychiatry	1, 346	79. 0	25. 6	14. 3	56. 2	1. 3	37. 1	47. 2	. 1	46. 1
Administrative psychiatry	997	50. 3	2. 7	41. 9	37. 9	. 3	54. 3	39. 9	. 1	52. 3
Community or social psychiatry	407	78. 9	17. 9	14. 5	57. 2	1. 5	36. 1	50. 4	1. 2	43. 0
Adolescent psychiatry or student mental health	309	88. 0	35. 6	7. 8	55. 0	1. 6	40. 8	46. 3	. 3	49. 5
Neurology and neuropsychiatric science	285	46. 0	12. 3	28. 1	32. 6	3. 2	41. 4	37. 5	1. 1	36. 5
Forensic and correctional psychiatry	211	79. 6	38. 9	10. 0	43. 6	1. 9	46. 0	28. 0	—	61. 6
Mental retardation	144	66. 0	38. 2	22. 2	20. 8	. 7	67. 4	17. 4	—	70. 8
Other (includes industrial psychiatry)	271	57. 6	11. 8	24. 7	42. 1	1. 1	40. 2	49. 1	1. 5	33. 2
No report	842	19. 1	11. 3	6. 8	6. 8	. 4	19. 1	5. 9	. 4	20. 0

NOTE.—Percentages for the work activities are based on the total number of respondents in the primary subfields.

Activities Among All Respondents by Age, 1965

[Percents]

Administration			Research			As a trainee			Not working		No report	
1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
27. 4	3. 7	59. 2	13. 3	0. 9	73. 3	10. 9	6. 3	75. 7	599	3. 6	1, 602	9. 7
17. 0	. 5	74. 8	9. 5	. 6	82. 3	46. 5	28. 0	45. 3	11	1. 3	60	6. 9
28. 9	. 7	64. 1	16. 1	1. 4	76. 9	26. 1	15. 1	66. 8	22	. 9	159	6. 2
33. 4	2. 0	58. 9	18. 5	1. 6	73. 9	11. 6	5. 9	80. 7	28	1. 0	179	6. 6
31. 0	3. 4	61. 4	15. 8	. 7	76. 5	7. 2	4. 2	85. 2	35	1. 2	183	6. 5
30. 3	4. 2	59. 7	15. 7	. 8	74. 3	5. 3	3. 6	84. 6	27	1. 4	169	8. 7
26. 4	6. 0	60. 5	10. 3	. 6	76. 6	2. 7	1. 9	84. 2	32	1. 9	189	11. 2
28. 3	8. 7	56. 1	9. 9	. 4	74. 5	1. 8	1. 0	82. 6	44	3. 0	184	12. 6
24. 7	7. 6	51. 2	5. 8	. 4	70. 0	1. 0	. 6	74. 8	50	5. 1	187	19. 1
11. 5	3. 9	45. 7	4. 9	. 3	52. 3	. 4	. 1	56. 8	302	24. 9	218	17. 9
3. 2	. 6	18. 6	2. 6	. 6	19. 2	1. 3	. 6	20. 5	48	30. 8	74	47. 4

Activities Among All Respondents by Citizenship, 1965

[Percents]

Administration			Research			As a trainee			Not working		No report	
1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
27. 4	3. 7	59. 2	13. 3	0. 9	73. 3	10. 9	6. 3	75. 7	599	3. 6	1, 602	9. 7
28. 2	3. 9	59. 5	13. 6	. 8	74. 1	9. 9	5. 7	77. 8	508	3. 4	1, 348	8. 9
28. 7	4. 0	59. 9	13. 8	. 8	74. 7	11. 1	6. 4	77. 5	414	3. 3	998	8. 1
25. 7	3. 7	58. 0	12. 2	1. 0	71. 5	4. 6	2. 4	79. 1	94	3. 5	350	12. 9
23. 3	1. 2	64. 3	12. 8	1. 6	74. 8	26. 4	15. 7	61. 1	21	1. 9	116	10. 5
26. 1	1. 2	60. 1	12. 8	1. 0	73. 4	19. 0	10. 7	67. 2	8	1. 9	50	11. 9
28. 0	3. 2	64. 3	14. 0	1. 9	78. 3	32. 5	19. 1	59. 9	1	. 6	11	7. 0
19. 5	. 6	67. 7	12. 4	2. 1	74. 8	30. 6	18. 7	56. 6	12	2. 3	55	10. 5
3. 8	1. 5	16. 5	2. 3	. 4	18. 0	1. 5	1. 1	18. 8	70	26. 8	138	52. 9

Activities Among All Respondents by Primary Subfield, 1965

[Percents]

Administration			Research			As a trainee			Not working		No report	
1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
27. 4	3. 7	59. 2	13. 3	0. 9	73. 3	10. 9	6. 3	75. 7	599	3. 6	1, 602	9. 7
20. 2	. 5	68. 0	8. 9	. 3	79. 2	11. 9	7. 8	76. 3	14	. 2	738	11. 7
25. 0	. 5	67. 2	12. 7	. 4	79. 6	13. 9	7. 3	78. 3	4	. 1	304	7. 7
11. 3	—	77. 8	12. 4	. 1	76. 7	1. 1	. 1	87. 9	5	. 4	143	10. 6
37. 8	. 9	55. 5	19. 7	. 2	73. 6	20. 7	11. 2	72. 6	3	. 2	87	6. 5
88. 2	47. 9	4. 0	17. 0	—	75. 2	2. 1	. 7	90. 1	5	. 5	73	7. 3
59. 5	7. 9	33. 9	28. 7	2. 7	64. 6	9. 8	4. 4	83. 5	7	1. 7	20	4. 9
39. 5	. 3	56. 3	18. 1	—	77. 7	9. 4	3. 2	86. 4	—	—	13	4. 2
22. 8	—	51. 2	48. 1	17. 9	26. 0	6. 3	2. 8	67. 7	5	1. 8	69	24. 2
38. 4	4. 7	51. 2	17. 1	. 5	72. 5	3. 8	2. 4	85. 8	5	2. 4	17	8. 1
45. 8	20. 1	42. 4	11. 8	. 7	76. 4	1. 4	1. 4	86. 8	12	8. 3	5	3. 5
42. 4	4. 4	39. 9	46. 1	10. 7	36. 2	5. 2	1. 8	77. 1	22	8. 1	26	9. 6
2. 1	—	23. 8	4. 4	1. 1	21. 5	7. 4	5. 5	18. 5	517	61. 4	107	12. 7

[1] Excludes geriatric psychiatry which was not indicated as a primary subfield by any respondent.

Table 4.12 Participation in More Than One Work Activity Among All Respondents and Its Relationship to Sex, Age, and Primary Subfield, 1965 [1]

	Total respondents	Total activities reported	Ratio of activities to respondents
Total respondents	16, 449	32, 326	1. 97
Sex:			
Men	14, 368	29, 042	2. 02
Women	1, 902	3, 194	1. 68
Age:			
25–29	865	1, 587	1. 83
30–34	2, 578	5, 739	2. 23
35–39	2, 708	6, 254	2. 31
40–44	2, 836	6, 314	2. 23
45–49	1, 952	4, 116	2. 11
50–54	1, 693	3, 147	1. 86
55–59	1, 465	2, 579	1. 76
60–64	981	1, 388	1. 41
65 and over	1, 215	1, 142	. 94
Primary psychiatric subfield:			
General	6, 326	11, 456	1. 81
Adult	3, 960	8, 173	2. 06
Psychoanalysis	1, 351	2, 622	1. 94
Child	1, 346	3, 507	2. 61
Administrative	997	2, 346	2. 35
Community or social	407	1, 158	2. 85
Adolescent	309	792	2. 56
Neurology	285	551	1. 93
Forensic and correctional	211	444	2. 10
Mental retardation	144	235	1. 63
Other	271	657	2. 42

NOTE.—Table does not include respondents who did not report sex, age, or primary subfield.

[1] Based on respondents working 1 or more hours in each activity.

Table 4.13 Donated or Unpaid Hours Spent in Professional Work Activities by All Respondents, 1965

[Percents]

Hours	Direct services	Consultation	Teaching	Administration	Research	As a trainee	Other
None	39. 8	47. 4	47. 0	60. 3	62. 2	63. 3	64. 8
1–5	25. 7	22. 2	22. 1	8. 6	5. 8	2. 8	4. 9
6–8	2. 5	. 6	1. 2	. 7	. 9	1. 2	. 5
9 or more	2. 7	. 4	. 4	1. 1	1. 8	3. 4	. 5
1 or more	30. 9	23. 2	23. 7	10. 4	8. 5	7. 3	5. 9

NOTE.—All percentages are based on 16,449 respondents. Table does not show 29.2 percent who did not reply to the question.

Table 4.14 Hours Spent Per Week in Paid Professional Work Activities Among All Respondents in Each Work Setting, 1965

[Percents]

Work setting	Direct services			Consultation			Teaching			Administration			Research			As a trainee		
	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None	1 or more	35 or more	None
Private practice	45. 1	16. 7	41. 5	11. 5	0. 5	75. 1	1. 7	—	84. 9	0. 8	(*)	85. 8	0. 5	(*)	86. 1	0. 2	(*)	86. 4
Outpatient clinic	22. 9	2. 8	63. 7	10. 6	. 1	76. 0	7. 9	—	78. 7	7. 7	0. 1	79. 0	2. 6	(*)	84. 1	5. 0	1. 2	81. 7
Mental hospital	21. 5	8. 6	65. 1	5. 8	. 1	80. 8	7. 8	(*)	78. 8	9. 5	1. 3	77. 1	2. 9	0. 2	83. 7	4. 6	2. 3	82. 1
College or medical school	4. 2	. 3	82. 4	3. 7	(*)	82. 9	13. 1	0. 2	73. 5	3. 9	. 1	82. 8	4. 8	. 4	81. 8	2. 3	. 5	84. 3
General hospital	10. 2	1. 4	76. 4	7. 9	. 1	78. 8	3. 8	(*)	82. 8	2. 9	. 1	83. 7	1. 1	. 1	85. 5	1. 6	. 6	85. 0
Government administrative agency	2. 6	. 4	84. 0	4. 3	(*)	82. 3	2. 0	(*)	84. 6	2. 9	1. 3	83. 7	1. 0	. 1	85. 6	. 6	. 3	86. 0
Institution for mentally retarded	2. 6	. 5	84. 0	2. 6	(*)	84. 0	1. 1	—	85. 5	1. 5	. 5	85. 1	. 5	(*)	86. 2	. 5	. 1	86. 1
Non-health setting	2. 2	. 1	84. 4	3. 6	(*)	83. 1	. 5	(*)	86. 1	. 4	(*)	86. 2	. 3	(*)	86. 3	. 2	(*)	86. 4
Elementary or secondary school system	. 8	(*)	85. 8	2. 1	(*)	84. 5	. 3	—	86. 3	. 2	—	86. 4	. 1	(*)	86. 5	. 1	—	86. 5
Other mental health facility	. 9	(*)	85. 7	1. 3	(*)	85. 4	. 5	(*)	86. 2	. 3	(*)	86. 3	. 2	—	86. 4	. 1	—	86. 5
Association or foundation	. 5	(*)	86. 1	. 9	(*)	85. 7	. 2	—	86. 4	. 3	(*)	86. 4	. 2	(*)	86. 4	. 1	(*)	86. 5

NOTE.—All percentages are based on 16,449 total respondents. Figures reflect multiple mentions of both activity and setting.

Table 4.15 Percentage of Total Working Time Spent Per Week Under Each Employment Auspice, 1965

Percent of total hours [1]	Self-employment		State government		Private organization		Federal Government		Local government	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total respondents	16, 449	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0
None	5, 937	36. 1	8, 253	50. 2	8, 970	54. 5	11, 033	67. 1	11, 536	70. 1
1–24	1, 275	7. 8	1, 151	7. 0	1, 923	11. 7	812	4. 9	1, 031	6. 3
25–49	1, 000	6. 1	349	2. 1	691	4. 2	107	. 7	323	2. 0
50–74	1, 289	7. 8	455	2. 8	577	3. 5	124	. 8	265	1. 6
75–100	4, 127	25. 1	3, 420	20. 8	1, 467	8. 9	1, 552	9. 4	473	2. 9
Total, 1 percent or more	7, 691	46. 8	5, 375	32. 7	4, 658	28. 3	2, 595	15. 8	2, 092	12. 7

NOTE.—Table does not show 3.6 percent (599) not working and 13.5 percent (2,222) who did not report employment auspice.

[1] Total hours includes paid and unpaid or donated in all tables showing employment auspice data.

Table 4.16 Percentage of Total Working Time Spent Per Week Under Each Employment Auspice by Sex, 1965

[Percents]

Percent of total hours	Self-employment		State government		Private organization		Federal Government		Local government	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total respondents	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
None	36. 1	38. 6	51. 2	45. 6	55. 5	51. 0	67. 7	67. 4	71. 4	64. 8
1–24	8. 1	5. 9	7. 5	3. 4	12. 2	8. 5	5. 4	1. 9	6. 6	4. 2
25–49	6. 4	4. 4	2. 2	1. 7	4. 2	4. 4	. 7	. 2	2. 0	1. 7
50–74	7. 9	7. 9	2. 8	2. 4	3. 5	3. 6	. 8	. 4	1. 6	1. 7
75–100	26. 1	19. 6	20. 7	23. 3	9. 0	8. 8	9. 9	6. 5	2. 8	3. 9
Total, 1 percent or more	48. 4	37. 7	33. 2	30. 8	29. 0	25. 3	16. 8	9. 0	13. 0	11. 5

NOTE.—Percentages are based on 14,368 men and 1,902 women. Table does not include 179 respondents who did not report sex, 599 who were not working, and 2,222 who did not report on employment auspice.

Table 4.17 Employment Auspice of Respondents by Age, 1965

[Percents]

Age	Total respondents	Respondents working 75-100 percent of their time under—				
		Self-employment	State government	Federal Government	Private organization	Local government
Total respondents	16, 449	25. 1	20. 8	9. 4	8. 9	2. 9
25–29	865	. 2	28. 6	18. 6	23. 1	7. 3
30–34	2, 578	9. 3	24. 5	17. 0	16. 6	4. 6
35–39	2, 708	24. 6	20. 2	6. 3	10. 3	3. 7
40–44	2, 836	34. 6	17. 4	5. 7	7. 1	2. 4
45–49	1, 952	35. 2	17. 5	6. 6	7. 7	2. 2
50–54	1, 693	35. 4	20. 6	8. 0	4. 5	1. 7
55–59	1, 465	29. 8	23. 0	10. 0	4. 2	1. 5
60–64	981	26. 3	26. 4	12. 3	2. 9	1. 3
65 and over	1, 215	20. 1	17. 3	7. 1	3. 4	1. 4
No report	156	5. 8	3. 2	1. 3	1. 9	. 6

NOTE.—Percentages for employment auspices are based on the total respondents in the age group.

Table 4.18 Age Distribution of Respondents by Employment Auspice, 1965

[Percents]

Age	Respondents working 75-100 percent of their time under—				
	Self-employment	State government	Federal Government	Private organization	Local government
Total	4, 127	3, 420	1, 552	1, 467	473
25-29	(*)	7. 2	10. 4	13. 6	13. 3
30-34	5. 8	18. 5	28. 2	29. 2	25. 2
35-39	16. 2	16. 0	11. 0	19. 0	20. 9
40-44	23. 8	14. 4	10. 5	13. 6	14. 6
45-49	16. 7	10. 0	8. 3	10. 2	8. 9
50-54	14. 5	10. 2	8. 7	5. 2	5. 9
55-59	10. 6	9. 9	9. 4	4. 2	4. 7
60-64	6. 3	7. 6	7. 8	1. 9	2. 7
65 and over	5. 9	6. 1	5. 5	2. 8	3. 6
No report	. 2	. 1	. 1	. 2	. 2
Median age	45. 7	42. 4	39. 7	36. 4	37. 2

NOTE.—All percentages are based on column totals shown.

Table 4.19 Employment Auspice of Respondents by Citizenship, 1965

[Percents]

Citizenship	Total respondents	Respondents working 75-100 percent of their time under—				
		Self-employment	State government	Federal Government	Private organization	Local government
Total respondents	16, 449	25. 1	20. 8	9. 4	8. 9	2. 9
United States	15, 087	26. 9	18. 9	10. 0	8. 8	2. 8
Native	12, 365	27. 9	17. 1	10. 5	9. 5	2. 9
Naturalized	2, 722	22. 3	27. 2	7. 9	5. 8	2. 3
Foreign	1, 101	4. 6	50. 0	2. 5	11. 9	3. 9
Applicant for United States	421	5. 2	46. 8	3. 6	10. 7	2. 8
Canadian	157	8. 3	42. 0	. 6	16. 6	3. 2
Other foreign	523	3. 1	55. 1	2. 1	11. 5	5. 0
No report	261	5. 7	4. 6	3. 8	2. 7	1. 5

NOTE.—Percentages for employment auspices are based on the total respondents in each citizenship category.

Table 4.20 Citizenship of Respondents by Employment Auspice, 1965

[Percents]

Citizenship	Respondents working 75-100 percent of their time under—				
	Self-employment	State government	Federal Government	Private organization	Local government
Total	4, 127	3, 420	1, 552	1, 467	473
United States	98. 4	83. 5	97. 6	90. 6	90. 1
Native	83. 7	61. 9	83. 8	79. 8	77. 0
Naturalized	14. 7	21. 6	13. 9	10. 8	13. 1
Foreign	1. 2	16. 1	1. 7	8. 9	9. 1
Applicant for United States	. 5	5. 8	1. 0	3. 1	2. 5
Canadian	. 3	1. 9	. 1	1. 8	1. 1
Other foreign	. 4	8. 4	. 7	4. 1	5. 5
No report	. 4	. 4	. 6	. 5	. 8

NOTE.—All percentages are based on column totals shown.

Table 4.21 Employment Auspice of Respondents by Primary Subfield, 1965

[Percents]

Primary subfield[1]	Total respondents	Respondents working 75-100 percent of their time under—				
		Self-employment	State government	Federal Government	Private organization	Local government
Total respondents	16, 449	25. 1	20. 8	9. 4	8. 9	2. 9
General psychiatry	6, 326	29. 0	22. 0	9. 0	8. 2	3. 0
Adult psychiatry	3, 960	26. 8	18. 2	14. 3	9. 2	2. 5
Psychoanalysis	1, 351	66. 1	. 3	—	1. 4	. 1
Child psychiatry	1, 346	12. 9	18. 5	3. 9	19. 6	4. 3
Administrative psychiatry	997	. 5	52. 4	17. 8	6. 7	3. 2
Community or social psychiatry	407	1. 7	25. 8	7. 1	12. 0	13. 3
Adolescent psychiatry or student mental health	309	14. 2	22. 7	2. 3	17. 8	3. 6
Neurology or neuropsychiatric science	285	14. 7	14. 0	12. 6	17. 5	1. 1
Forensic and correctional psychiatry	211	1. 4	54. 0	11. 4	2. 4	3. 8
Mental retardation	144	—	79. 9	—	2. 1	—
Other (includes industrial psychiatry)	271	10. 0	18. 8	15. 5	13. 7	1. 8
No report	842	4. 4	5. 0	5. 6	4. 6	1. 3

---

[1] Geriatric psychiatry was not selected as a primary subfield by any of the respondents. Percentages for employment auspices are based on the total number of respondents in the subfield.

Table 4.22 Primary Subfield of Respondents by Employment Auspice, 1965

[Percents]

Primary subfield	Respondents working 75-100 percent of their time under—				
	Self-employment	State government	Federal Government	Private organization	Local government
Total	4, 127	3, 420	1, 552	1, 467	473
General psychiatry	44. 5	40. 6	36. 7	35. 2	40. 4
Adult psychiatry	25. 7	21. 0	36. 6	24. 7	20. 9
Psychoanalysis	21. 6	. 1	—	1. 3	. 2
Child psychiatry	4. 2	7. 3	3. 4	18. 0	12. 3
Administrative psychiatry	. 1	15. 3	11. 4	4. 6	6. 8
Community or social psychiatry	. 2	3. 1	1. 9	3. 3	11. 4
Adolescent psychiatry or student mental health	1. 1	2. 0	. 5	3. 7	2. 3
Neurology and neuropsychiatric science	1. 0	1. 2	2. 3	3. 4	. 6
Forensic and correctional psychiatry	. 1	3. 3	1. 5	. 3	1. 7
Mental retardation	—	3. 4	—	. 2	—
Other (includes industrial psychiatry)	. 7	1. 5	2. 7	2. 5	1. 1
No report	. 9	1. 2	3. 0	2. 7	2. 3

Note.—All percentages are based on column totals shown.

[1] Geriatric psychiatry was not selected as a primary subfield by any of the respondents.

Table 4.23 Individual Patients Seen Per Week in Private Practice by Age of Patient, 1965

Number of patients	Total respondents		Children (under 12)		Adolescents (12–17 years)		Adults (18–64 years)		Aged (65 and over)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total respondents	16, 449	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0	16, 449	100. 0
None	—	—	5, 902	35. 9	3, 149	19. 1	198	1. 2	5, 628	34. 2
1–9	1, 493	9. 1	2, 356	14. 3	4, 928	30. 0	2, 163	13. 1	2, 594	15. 8
10–19	2, 335	14. 2	241	1. 5	401	2. 4	2, 420	14. 7	259	1. 6
20–29	1, 912	11. 6	49	. 3	70	. 4	1, 767	10. 7	49	. 3
30–39	1, 139	6. 9	10	. 1	10	. 1	934	5. 7	16	. 1
40–49	751	4. 6	1	(*)	2	(*)	521	3. 2	4	(*)
50 or more	931	5. 7	2	(*)	1	(*)	558	3. 4	11	. 1
1 or more	8, 561	52. 0	2, 659	16. 2	5, 412	32. 9	8, 363	50. 8	2, 933	17. 8

Note.—Column totals do not include 3.6 percent (599) who were not working and 44.3 percent (7,289) who did not reply to the question.

APPENDIXES

Appendix A

SURVEY PROCEDURE

Questionnaires were sent initially to 21,385 persons: 13,508 of these were members of the American Psychiatric Association, 7,877 were not members but had reported to the American Medical Association primary specialization in psychiatry, child psychiatry, or neurology.

All persons who returned questionnaires were determined to be either "in-scope" and were included in the survey or "out-of-scope" and were not included. "In-scope" includes psychiatrists and psychiatric residents living in the United States of America or its territories or having an Army or fleet post office address. "Out-of-scope" includes psychiatrists living in foreign countries and member and non-member neurologists who did not identify themselves with the field of psychiatry.

There were 18,740 in-scope psychiatrists of whom 16,454 or 88 percent sent back usable questionnaires. This response rate was achieved with two follow-up mailings 4 and 9 weeks after the initial mailing which took place during the week of March 23, 1965. Information on five respondents was lost in the computer processing for this report which thus is based on 16,449 psychiatrists and residents (table H).

The 18,740 psychiatrists in the in-scope universe may be a slight over-estimate because 916 nonrespondent, non-APA members for whom some data were available are included in the total. However, they had reported primary specialties in psychiatry or child psychiatry to the American Medical Association so most of them may be presumed to be in-scope.

Over 3,100 respondents reported being in residency, fellowship, or other post-graduate training. An earlier American Psychiatric Association survey of approved residency programs in basic and child psychiatry identified 3,624 residents

Table H. Description of Survey Population

APA membership status	Total surveyed	In-scope				Out-of-scope
		Total	Respondents	Nonrespondents [1]	Response rate percent	
Total	21,385	18,740	16,454	2,286	88	2,645
Member	13,508	12,767	11,397	1,370	89	741
Nonmember	[2] 7,877	5,973	5,057	916	85	1,904

[1] Data on age, sex, certification, and State for the in-scope nonrespondents are presented in app. B.

[2] Includes 664 new APA members elected in April 1965.

in the 1964–65 training year.[1] The current survey thus covers approximately 88 percent of known residents. A small percentage of the 3,100 were in post-graduate training other than residency programs.

Characteristics of out-of-scope persons are shown in table I. Over 60 percent of this group are neurologists, primarily non-APA members who were initially surveyed and followed up once, before the determination was made that they should not be included as part of the psychiatry manpower pool.

---

[1] Jones, Virginia L. Residents in psychiatry, 1964–65. *Psychiatric Manpower Bulletin,* No. 7. Washington, D.C.: American Psychiatric Association, Nov. 1965.

Table I. Characteristics of the "Out-of-Scope" Respondents to the Survey

Reason for being out-of-scope	Total	APA membership status	
		Member	Non-member
Total	2, 645	741	1, 904
Neurologist	1, 645	39	1, 606
Foreign address	589	570	19
Not at listed address	178	52	126
Not in psychiatry (no psychiatric training)	135	25	110
Deceased	77	55	22
Not yet in residency training	21	—	21

Appendix B

INFORMATION ON NONRESPONDENTS

Among the 18,740 psychiatrists and psychiatric residents in the in-scope survey universe, 2,286 or 12 percent did not respond to any of the three mailings of the questionnaire. However, they have been compared with respondents on age, sex, Board certification status, and geographic location by using information available in APA and AMA data files. These comparisons are summarized in table J.

About 70 percent of the nonrespondents are located in the same 10 States which contain two-thirds of the respondents.

About 54 percent of the nonrespondents are located in the 15 SMSAs which contain 52 percent of the respondents.

In summary, the two groups are similar on age, sex, and geographic location but larger percentages of respondents are certified and hold APA membership.

Table J. Comparison of Respondents and Nonrespondents on Age, Sex, Certification, and APA Membership

Characteristic	Respondents	Nonrespondents
Median age:	*years*	
Men	43	45
Women	46	44
Sex:	*percents*	
Men	88	87
Women	12	13
Certification	37	28
APA membership	70	60

Appendix C

SURVEY COVER LETTER AND QUESTIONNAIRE

American
Psychiatric
Association

DANIEL BLAIN, M.D., *President*, The Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital,
111 N. 49th St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19139
HOWARD P. ROME, M.D., *President-Elect*, Mayo Clinic, 200 First St., S. W.,
Rochester, Minnesota 55901
ADDISON M. DUVAL, M.D., *Vice-President*, Division of Mental Health, 47 Trinity Ave., S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
ALDWYN B. STOKES, M.B., *Vice-President*, Dept. of Psychology, University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario
HARVEY J. TOMPKINS, M.D., *Secretary*, 144 W. 12th St., New York, New York 10011
DALE C. CAMERON, M.D., *Treasurer*, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D. C. 20032
WALTER E. BARTON, M.D., *Medical Director*,
Central Office: 1700 Eighteenth St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20009
CLARENCE B. FARRAR, M.D., *Editor*, American Journal of Psychiatry,
Canada Office: 200 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, Canada
AUSTIN M. DAVIES, Ph.B., *Executive Assistant*,
New York Office: 500 Fifth Ave., Room 4126, New York, New York 10036
HON. WARREN E. MAGEE, *Legal Counsel*, Shoreham Bldg., Washington, D. C. 20005

CENTRAL OFFICE: 1700 EIGHTEENTH STREET NW WASHINGTON DC 20009 PHONE: AREA CODE 202—232-7878

March 1965

Dear Doctor:

The American Psychiatric Association and the National Institute of Mental Health are cooperating in a 5-year systematic program of manpower studies on psychiatrists. The first element in its implementation is the acquisition of accurate data on the current occupational characteristics of psychiatrists. The information will be invaluable in describing the mental health manpower resources of the nation.

Your help is earnestly requested in completing the enclosed short questionnaire, and a post-paid envelope is provided for its return. Only tabulated statistical data on psychiatrists will be made available from the results of this survey, and no individual will be indentified in published reports.

On behalf of American psychiatry, I urge your prompt cooperation in this important project. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Daniel Blain, M.D.

Daniel Blain, M. D.
President

Enclosures

SURVEY OF PSYCHIATRISTS – 1965

AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATION • 1700 Eighteenth St., N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20009
and the NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH • MANPOWER STUDIES PROGRAM

If your name or address at left is incorrect, please print the correct information below:

____

____

____

A. The above address is my (check one): ☐ HOME, ☐ OFFICE, ☐ BOTH,

and is located in (fill in) ________________________________ County.

B. If the above address is that of your home, please print the address of your OFFICE or PRINCIPAL PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT below:

Street ________ City ________ County ________ State ________ ZIP code ________

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION

1. Please check each of the categories below that describe your CURRENT WORKING STATUS:

	Check	
Full-time, psychiatry or neurology		1
Part-time, psychiatry or neurology		2
In residency or fellowship training		3
In other post-graduate training		4
Working, but not in psychiatry or neurology		5
Not working, family responsibilities		6
Not working, disability or illness		7
Not working, but not retired		8
Retired		9

2. a. Please check in column a below the ONE sub-field in which you CURRENTLY spend the most or full working time.
   b. In column b check the ONE sub-field in which you spend the second most amount of working time.
   c. In column c check ALL sub-fields in which you have had training and/or experience in the past.

SUB-FIELDS	a Most or full-time	b 2nd most time		c Past training or experience	
General psychiatry			A		1
Adult psychiatry			B		2
Child psychiatry			C		3
Adolescent psychiatry or Student mental health			D		4
Geriatric psychiatry			E		5
Neurology			F		6
Neuropsychiatric science			G		7
Psychoanalysis			H		8
Administrative psychiatry			I		9
Community or Social psychiatry			J		1
Forensic psychiatry			K		2
Correctional psychiatry			L		3
Industrial psychiatry			M		4
Mental retardation			N		5
Other (specify):			P		6

Budget Bureau No. 68-6508
Approval expires 12/31/65

PLEASE TURN TO OTHER SIDE

IF YOU ARE NOW WORKING FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME OR IF YOU ARE A RESIDENT, FELLOW, OR IN OTHER POST-GRADUATE TRAINING, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING ITEMS: OTHERWISE, SKIP TO THE BACKGROUND INFORMATION SECTION BELOW.

3. a. Enter the TOTAL NUMBER OF PAID HOURS in your average work week here:______________

3. b. For each PLACE OF WORK below, enter the number of PAID HOURS that you devote during an average work week to the PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES listed:

Enter PAID HOURS spent in employment at these PLACES OF WORK:

PAID PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES	Private practice	Inpatient department of mental hospital	Inpatient service of general or other non-psychiatric hospital	Institution or school for mentally retarded &/or emotionally disturbed	Outpatient psychiatric clinic or service (including alcoholic, social welfare, guidance, day-night, etc.)	Other mental health facility (e.g., half-way house, sheltered workshop, nursing home, etc.)	College, university, medical school, or other institution of higher education	Elementary or secondary school or school system	Governmental health or mental health administrative agency (e.g., PHS, NIMH, VA, State, etc.)	Health or mental health association or foundation	Non-health setting (government, industry, business, court, prison)	
Direct services to patients												Print the SUM of the hours you entered in the boxes here: ______. This sum should equal the TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS in item 3. a. above.
Consultation (any kind)												
Teaching												
Research												
Administration												
As a post-graduate TRAINEE												

4. Enter the approximate number of DONATED AND UNPAID HOURS in your average work week for the following PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES:

Direct services to patients______, Consultation of any kind______, Adminis-tration______, Teaching______, Research______, As resident or post-graduate trainee______, Other______, TOTAL______.

5. Enter the approximate PERCENTAGES of time (paid, unpaid, and donated) that you spend during an average work week in the following EMPLOYMENT SETTINGS:

Self-employment______% Non-governmental employment (excluding self-employment)______% Federal government______% State government______% Local governments______%

6. Enter the approximate numbers of INDIVIDUAL PATIENTS you see in your PRIVATE PRACTICE during an average work week:

Children (under 12)______, Adolescents (12-17 years)______, Adults (18-64 years)______, Aged (over 64)______, TOTAL______.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Year of birth

2. Birthplace: State (if USA)
Country (if not USA)

3. Sex: Male ☐ - 1
Female ☐ - 2

4. Citizenship: USA native born ☐ - 1 Canadian native born ☐ - 3 Citizen of (specify country):______________
USA naturalized ☐ - 2 Canadian naturalized ☐ - 4 USA citizenship applied for ☐ - 5

5. Psychiatric or neurological residency and fellowship training (If none, check here ☐).

a. Psychiatric ☐ or Neurological ☐ residency training center last attended or currently attending:

Name of center:______________

Location of center (city and state):______________

Calendar year during which you last attended or are currently attending this center:______________

b. Number of full years of psychiatric or neurological residency and fellowship training:

Less than 1-☐, 1-☐, 2-☐, 3-☐, 4-☐, 5 or more-☐.

COMMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ABOVE ITEMS:

DATE PREPARED:

SIGNATURE:

Thank you. Please return this form in the postpaid envelope provided.